Bombay Gazette.

Volume 33. Wednesday, October 9, 1822. No. 1688.

Bombay Amateur THEATRE.

Tomorrow, Thursday Evening the 10th Inst.

WILL BE PERFORMED

A Melo Drama,

IN TWO ACTS

CALLED

ELLA ROSENBERG:

TO WHICH WILL BE ADDED.

THE FARCE OF

Love a la Mode.

TICKETS and places to be had at the THEATRE from 10 o'clock till 4, on Wednesday the 9th and Thursday the 10th instant.

Doors open at six and the performance commences at seven o'clock.

Dress Boxes,- - - - - - - - - 8 rupees,
Upper ditto,- - - - - - - - - 5 rupees,
Pit, - - - - - - - - - - - - - 6 rupees,
Gallery, - - - - - - - - - - - 3 rupees,

GREEN ROOM,
9th October 1822.

A Card.

CAPTAIN MONIER, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, that he has this day exposed for Sale at his House in Military Square, the following Articles just imported per French Ship VIRGINIE, *vizt.*

Few dozens of Medoc Claret, St. George, *Roussellon*, Chateau Margeaux, Vin de Grave, Frontignac, &c.—Claret in Hogsheads, Brandy in Casks, and Bottles, Brandy Fruits, French Millinery consisting of Lace, Ribbons, Sattins, &c.—French Cloths, Perfumery, Lavander Water, & some Eresh Cheeses.

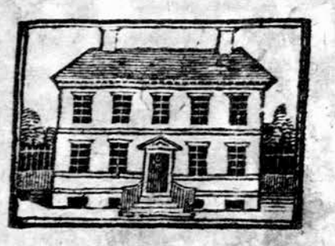
TERMS CASH.—

Bombay, 9th October 1822.

Wanted.

A COPY of "Geometrical and Graphical Essays" by ADAMS, edited by W. JONES, 2 VOLS. 8vo:—Apply at this Office.

Bombay, 2d October, 1822.



Breach House SEMINARY,

FOR

YOUNG

Gen tlemen and Ladies

BY

Mr. & Mrs. Jolliffe.

A large and commodious House in an open and airy situation entirely exposed to the Sea Breeze situated at the foot of Breach Candy Causeway.

MR. and MRS. JOLLIFFE pledge themselves to their friends and the public, that such attentiou shall be paid to the health, morals and comfort of the Pupils committed to their charge, as shall entitle them to a continuance of their confidence.

Instructions are given in the ENGLISH, FRENCH and the Rudiments of the Latin Languages, BOOK-KEEPING by single and double entry. NAVIGATION, GEOGRAPHY and the USE OF THE GLOBES. The Young Ladies are tought useful and ornamental needlework.

TERMS.

For young Gentlemen and Ladies from 5 to 12 years of age. Board, Lodging, Washing, and Tuition, in all of the above Branches (excepting Navigation) Rs. 35 per month; for Children under 5 years, requiring an extra Servant to attend them. Terms as may be agreed on. Parlour Boarders of either Sex, Rs. 45 per month.

For Navigation Rs. 120, to be paid on commencing, for which the Student (if not immediately qualified) will be entitled to return as often as may be thought requisite without any further expense.

For Children remaining at School during the Vacations, nothing extra is required; consistent with which, all who may be absent at those periods, it is to be understood, will be incurring the usual expenses.

Parents and Guardians, residing at the Presidency, or at Out-stations, are expected to make monthly Payments, either though their Agents, or otherwise as convenient.

For all the Superficial Branches of Education, such as Music, Dancing, &c. the Bill of the different Masters will be duly presented.

Expenses for Medical Attendance will be charged as incurred.

A Month's Notice is expected previous to any of the Children being taken from School, or a Month's Terms allowed.

VACATKONS.

At Easter,	7	Days
" Whitsuntide,	7	Ditto.
" Christmas,	28	Ditto.

Parents aud Guardians are required to provide the following Clothing &c. For young Gentlemen, 12 Suits & a Dress Jacket, young Ladies 24 Suits and a Pelisse, and for Children of both Sexes 12 Pocket Handkerchiefs, 6 Night Dresses, 12 Towels, Bed and Bedding, Tooth Brush, Hair Brush and Comb, Knife and Fork, Silver Dessert Spoon, and Tumbler.

Mrs. JOLLIFFE will provide all or any of the above mentioned articles when solicited to do so from the Friends or Guardians of the Pupils.

Bombay, 9th October 1822.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons

WILL SALE

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On Friday, the 11th Instant,

IN A GODOWN

OPPOSITE TO THE SHOP OF

Manockjee Hirjee,

THE remaining Stock of old Lisbon and Bucella wine in Pipes, Quarters, Fifths, &in Bottles, and also some empty wooden Chests and Horses, &c. the property of the Estate of the late Mr. Rozario de Quadros Deceased.

Bombay 9th October 1822.

Kempt and Co.

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

AT THEIR ROOMS,

On Thursday, the 24th Instant,

AT NOON

A Batch of Superior and Fashionable

CASHMERE SHAWLS,

RECENTLY IMPORTED

Consisting of

FINE White, Rich Pine ends, Cor- ers, and double Pine Borders, ght Scarlet, and Rich Crimson with do. do. do. Capital Black with Pine ends and Corners, and afew neat Jamava with small Pine ends.

The above may be viwed from the 20th Instant.

Bombay, 9th October 1822.

A Card.

MR. ANDERSON takes this opportunity to state to his Friends and the Public, that considerable difficulty and confusion having arisen to him in the Avocasions of his Agency for the "UNION LOTTERY CLUB" of the three Presidencies, and, that he therefore purposes acting for "THE BOMBAY & CALCUTTA LOTTERIES" in future, through which means he trusts to give General Satisfaction to such persons concerned, may at any moment have reference to Books and other satisfactory sources.

MR. A. deems it needless to say that through "THE BOMBAY & CALCUTTA LOTTERY CLUB" There scarcely can an instance occur, in which its members will not gain more at the very worst than the stake, whilst the Chances will alway's be many in favor of respectable dividends.

Subscription for shares *at four Gold Mohurs each* will be received by Mr. A. adjoining "THE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIBRARY for "THE NEW BOMBAY & CALCUTTA LOTTERY CLUB any Subcribers may hold from 4 to 6 shares each as they may be pleased to Subcribe. Circulars of the Numbers will be transmitted to the respective members, previous to the drawing of the Lottery.

All orders from outstations accompanied with a draft on any of the Houses of Agency at this Presidency will be duly attended to.

THE TERMS on which Mr. A. will conduct the Agency of the above "BOMBAY and CALCUTTA LOTTERY CLUB," will be on a similar Plan, as heretofore established for several successive years past.

Bombay, 9th October, 1822.

SALE BY AUCTION

Tomorrow at Eleven

AT

Messrs. Baxter & Cos.

ROOMS,

SEVERAL DOZENS

OF

LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA,

AND

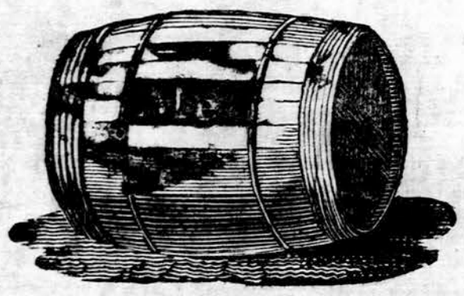
HODGSONS PALE ALE

WELL UP IN

Bottle.

ALSO

A FEW HOGSHEADS OF



Pale Ale,

FIT FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

AT NOON

A LIGHT SHIGRAM

WITH A PAIR OF SERVICEABLE

Horses,

AND

GOOD HARNESS.

Bombay, 9th October 1822,

Advertisement.

ALL Persons having claims on the Estate of Capt. Thomas Guise Stewart, late of the 1st | 7th Regiment of Native Infantry on this Establishment deceased, are hereby requested to send in the same to *Messrs John Leckie* and Co. the attornies of the Executors of the said Deceased, and all those who stand indebted thereto, to make Payment of their respective debts to them, without delay.

Bombay 9th October, 1822.

Stolen.

FROM THE SHOP

OF

Manockjee Herjee

WATCH MAKER

IN

MEADOW'S STREET

A Lady's French Gold Watch with gold dial plate and red morroco Case.

Whoever will give such information as will lead to the recovery of the same; shall receive a reward of.

ONE HUNDRED RUPEES.

Bombay 9th Octobea 1822.

Advertisement.

G. Higgs

WILL SELL

BY PUBLIC AUCTION

AT HIS

Stables

This day at 11 o'Clock in the forenoon,

ANOTHER LOT OF

ARAB HORSES, much superior to the last; the whole of which will be sold to the highest bidders.

G. H.

WILL also sell, a carriage and a pair of Horses, with Harness complete; and several other carriages.

Bombay 9th October, 1822.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE

AT THE

Gazette Office,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Articles of Agreement between Masters and Mariners, Bills of Lading, Boat Notes, &c. &c.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

Passage to Europe
THE FINE FREE TRADER

ROSCOE,
N. MORISON
COMMANDER.

WILL Sail for Liverpool in about 3 weeks. Her Cabins are fitted up in a very superior manner, and afford every possible comfort and accommodation : a plan of them may be seen on application to the Captain at *Messrs. Ritchie Steuart and Co.*

The ROSCOE carries a Surgeon, and will touch at Aleppy.

Bombay, 2d October 1822.

Passage to London
THE WELL KNOWN
FAST SAILING SHIP

Bombay Merchant,
OF 500 TONS
COMMANDER.
Captain Charles Kemp,
(LATE CHIEF OFFICER)

HAVING her entire Cargo engaged, will positively sail between the 1st and 10th November. For further particulars enquire of the Commander on board. or at the Office of Messrs. REMINGTON CRAWFORD AND CO. where plans of her accommodations may be seen.

Bombay, 9th October, 1822.

For Freight and Passage.
THE
FINE FAST SAILING SHIP,

PHŒNIX
BURTHEN 589 TONS,
CAPT. A. WEYNTON,

WAS positively to sail from England on 1st July, may be expected here in November, and will be positively dispached in all January. For terms of Freight and Passage apply to Mr. Saunders at the office of the late William Milburn Esq. Apollo street.

Bombay, 25th Sept. 1822.

Passage to London
THE

CUMBRIAN,
BURTHEN PER REGISTER 720 TONS,
BUILT AT THIS PORT,
AND COMMANDED BY
Capt. John Clarkson
LATE OF THE
BOMBAY MERCHANT,

HAS superior accommodation for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will positively sail on the 1st of December next.

For particulars apply to Captain CLARKSON at the office of Messrs. REMINGTON, CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay October, 9th 1822.

Advertisement.

FOR SALE
A STRONG AND FAST SAILING
Pleasure Boat,

WITH EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATIONS,
and

QUITE calculated for trips up and down the Coast, or for harbour sailing.

For particulars apply to Cawasjee Nowrojee Broker.

N. B.—If not disposed of, the above Vessel may be engaged for a single trip to any part of the Coast, or by the month. Apply as above !

Bombay, 2d October, 1822.

TWENTY-SEVENTH
Calcutta Lottery.

THE Following Tickets sold here in this Lottery, drawn prizes, will be paid, less the discount of 12 per cent, by ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH, if presented within Two Months from the date hereof &c.

Nos.	1256	1264	1268	1270	1277
1280	1289	1290	1292	1295	1299
2306	2307	2313	2318	2320	2325
2328	2337	2342	2347	2350	2452
3457	3470	3479	3484	3486	3487
3490	4504	4506	4508	4512	4519
4528	4531	4534	4535	4541	and
4542.					

Bombay, 9th October 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 26TH SEPT. 1822.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that, whenever a detachment may be formed for field Service consisting of more than one Battalion to which it is not deemed necessary to appoint a Paymaster, if any Military Chest be ordered to be kept up, it shall be placed in charge of the Brigade Major, Line or Senior Adjutant, whose duty it will be, in communication with the proper station Paymaster, to issue advances, on account of pay and allowances and contingent expenditure of the detachment, transmitting to him, the regular monthly abstracts and all other requisite vouches for examination and entry in his disbursement accounts; such Officer being granted an Extra Staff allowance of sixty (60) Rupees and fifty (50) Rupees for a Shroff and stationary per mensem.

In large detachments, composed of not less than two Battalions, where an Officer holding no other staff situation may be specially appointed to the performance of the same duty, he will be permitted to draw one hundred and twenty (120) Rs. per month personal allowance and fifty (50) Rs. as above for Office Establishment.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following promotion.

Portuguese Militia

Serjeant Martinho de Cruz, to be Lieut. to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of Philip Antonio de Piedade.—Date of rank 28th Sept. 1822.

Bombay Castle 28th September 1822.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following alterations and promotion.

Corps of Engineers.

PROMOTION,

Lieut. Col. John Johnson C. B. having retired on the 15th August, 1819, prior to his promotion on the 19th July 1821, his commission of Lieutenant Col. of Engineers, to be cancelled, and Major R. Bently (since deceased) to be Lieut. Col. vice Atkins promoted to Major General,—Date of rank 19th July 1821.

Adjustment of Rank.

Major Thomas A. Cowper, Capt. Thomas Remon and Lieut. Charles Waddington to rank vice Johnson retired; 16th August 1819.

Lieut. Thomas B Jarvis to take rank vice Price killed, 10th Nov. 1820

Major Samuel Goodfellow, Capt. Lenox J. Frederick, and Lieut. Stephen Slight, to take rank vice Bently promoted, 19th July 1821.

Promotions.

Senior Major Thomas A. Cowper to be Lieut. Colonel vice Bently deceased, 1st April 1822.

Brevet Major and Capt. Edward H. Bellassis to be Major, Lieut Robert Pouget to be Captain, and Ensign Samuel Athill to be Lieut. vice Cowper promoted, Do do.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Captain Palin of the 5th Regiment N. I. to act as Assistant Secretary to the Military Board, in consequence of Captain Campbell's departure to the Cape of Good Hope and eventually to Europe on sick Certificate.

30th September 1822.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the appointment made by Major General Cooke commanding the Surat Division of the Army to the 30th of March, of Captain Foy of the Artillery to perform the duties of Fort Adjutant at Surat in absence of Lieut. Rankin on sick Certificate *nomination of the same Officer on 13th*

sume temporary charge of the Store department of the Surat Division of the Army during Captain Cambell's absence at the Pressdency on his private affairs.

The following Promotion is made by the Honorable the Governor in Council.

7th Regiment Native Infantry.

Ensign John Macourtie Shortt to be Lieut. to fill a vacancy occasioned by the retirement of Lieut W. B. Kennedy Laurie, with date of commission from the date of Lieut. Sutherland's promotion to a company, —Date of rank 19th April 1822.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH,
Sec. to Govt.

CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT SEPTEMBER 5, 1822.

Mr. J. B. Elliott, Fourth Judge of Provincial Courts of Appeal and Circuit for the Division of Patna.

Mr. R. Mitford, Fourth Judge of Ditto Ditto of Dhaka.

Mr. W. Dorin, Fourth Judge of Ditto Ditto of Moorshedabad.

Mr. W. H. Macnaghten, Register to the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut

Mr. G. J. Morris, Deputy Register to the Courts of ditto ditto, and Translator of Regulations.

Mr. M. Ainslie, Judge and Magistrate of the Northern Division of Bundlecund.

Mr. W. F. Dick, Judge and Magistrate of Etawah.

Mr. M. H. Turnbull, ditto ditto of Nuddea.

MILITARY.

By His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, 28TH AUGUST, 1822.

1st. It is with singular concern, that the Most Noble the Governor General in Council feels himself compelled, to subject a considerable part of the 4th Regiment Light Cavalry, to disgrace and ignominy, but their conduct on the 1st day of last October, in the affair with the Cavalry of Kishore Sing, renders it indispensable.

2nd. His Lordship in Council is imperatively called on to inflict exemplary punishment on this occasion, not only from the duty he owes to the State, but in order to blot out from the Rolls of the Bengal Army the Names of Men who are a reproach to it, and whose continuance in it would doubtless be felt by that Army with the keenest regret.

3rd, It was not until lately that Government became minutely acquainted with all the circumstances of this affair, and then His Lordship in Council lost no time in taking the necessary steps through His Excellency the Commander in Chief, of causing an investigation into the particulars.

4th. It has been substantiated that three Troops of the Regiment reined up as soon as they approached the Enemy, by a few of whose skirmishers alone they were attacked, and that they left their European Officers unsupported, in consequence of which Lieutenants Clerk and Reade were cut to pieces, and the Commading Officer Major Ridge was severely wounded whilst exhibiting to his Detachment the most gallant example.

5th. A Special Committee having been ordered to assemble at Neemuch to enquire minutely into this disastrous and disgraceful affair, the result of that inquiry demands that the Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Privates in the Field that day, with the 3d, 4th and 5th Troops of the 4th Regiment Light Cavalry, wether borne on the strength of those Troops, or merely doing duty with them, in the charge made in pursuit of the enemy on the 1st of October, should be immediately dismissed from the Service.

6th. From this Shame and Punishment are to be excepted Meer Musnud Alli Havildar Major, and Sheik Nader Alli Trumpet Major who are both promoted by Government to the rank of Subadar, in reward for their gallant and attached Conduct in support of their Commanding Officer in the Field, as [illegible] for the fearless honesty and truth with which [illegible] at the Court of Enquiry.

7th. The dismissal of the three Troops is to be carried into effect in the most impressive manner, as early as may be convenient after the receipt of these Orders at Neemuch, and His Excellency the Commander in Chief will be pleased to cause immediate measures to be taken, for drafting from the Cavalry generally, proportions of Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, each to be advanced in rank one step, sufficient for the formation of three Troops, in lieu of the Commissioned and Non Commissioned Officers of the three now ordered to be dismissed from the Service.

8th. No promotion of course to take place in the remaining Troops of the 4th Regiment, except those of the Havildar Major and Trumpet Major before directed, as the whole Native portion of the Corps must in this respect at least participate in the misconduct of so great a part of the Regiment.

9th. The Native Commissioned and Non Commissioned Officers who may be drafted into the 4th Light Cavalry, will be permitted to take with them any of their Relations or Connections Troopers in their present Regiment, who may wish to accompany them in that rank, and who will accordingly be placed at the head of the List of Privates in the three New Troops, agreeably to their standing in the Service.

10th. It is most positively directed, that none of the parties now ordered to be dismissed, shall ever be re-enlisted into any Regiment in the Service.

11th. The men who have been transferred to the Invalid Establishment from those Troops since the Affair of the 1st of October last, and who were present on that day, are to be struck off that Establishment forthwith.

12th. Sheikh Rujeb Alee Subadar of the 6th Troop, will also be dismissed from the Service, for having sworn that, that Troop, left as a reserve during the Charge, "did not retire from the place on which it "was left by Major Ridge," tho' the contrary is distinctly in evidence by the concurring testimony of two European Officers.

13th. The Most Noble the Governor General in Council commands, that these Orders shall be most fully explained to every Native Corps and Detachment in the Service, at three successive Parades to be ordered expressly for the purpose.

14th, His Excellency the Commander in Chief will be pleased to issue such Supplementary Orders as may be necessary, to carry the intention of Government into effect.

WM. CASEMENT.
Lieut. Col. Sec. to Gov. Mil. Dept

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 2d September, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Captain Savage of H. M. 13th Dragoons, has leave to proceed to Europe, for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account for two years from the date of his Embarkation.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 3d September, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Considerable inconvenience to the public Service having occurred by the employment of Invalids and service expired men of His Majesty's Regiments, as attendants upon different Individuals during their passage to England, His Excellency the Commander in Chief with a view to prevent any recurrence of similar circumstances, is under the necessity of giving this public notice, that he cannot in future attend to applications for the services of men of the description alluded to, except such as are made according to the customs of the service by Officers belonging to the Troops concerned to attend upon themselves, or their families, and that indulgence cannot be extended beyond the voyage

Officers having this convenience, will be held responsible for the regular and speedy appearance of the men at the proper places in England.

It is to be distinctly understood, that the soldiers of both Classes referred to when appointed to a particular ship, cannot be removed to another for the convenience of any Officer, and in all cases timely application must be made to the Commander in Chief through the office of the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces.

These rules are to be strictly followed at the other Presidencies, and the Licences are to be applied for to the local Commanders in Chief, through the Deputy Adjutant General His Majesty's Forces at Madras, and the Brigade Major to the King's Troops at Bombay.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Cheif,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 4th September, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The instructions laid down in General Orders of the 13th March last, for the inspection of ships destined to convey Troops to England, are to be considered applicable to Corps, or detachments proceeding by Sea, from one Presidency to another, or from any of the three Presidencies to places in, or beyond the Honorable Company's Territories.

The Returns laid down in the Instructions above referred to would not in the cases here described, be necessary to transmit to the Horse Guards.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 5th September, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief is pleased to sanction the following transfers to have effect from the 8th ultimo.

Serjeant William Warren from His Majesty's 20th to the 65th Foot, and Serjeant Thomas Wood from the latter to the former Corps.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON *Col. A. G.*

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 6th September, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The leave granted by His Excellency General Sir Alexander Campbell, to Assistant Surgeon McMunn of H. M. 46th Regiment to return to Europe for the recovery of his health, and to be absent for two years from the date of his Embarkation, is confirmed.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col A, G.*

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 7th September, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Lieutenant Murphy, Riding Master of the 8th Dragoons, is directed to remain at Cawnpore, upon the departure of that Regiment for Berhampore, for the purpose of Superintending until further orders under Captain Cortlandt, the practice in Riding of the Volunteers for the 16th Lancers,

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A G.*

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 9th September, 1822.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following promotions and appointments.

59th Foot.

Lieutenant J. P. Penefather to be Captain without purchase, vice Halford promoted, 7th March 1822.

Ensign George Chichester to be Lieutenant, vice Penefather, ditto.

John Murray Drummond, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Chichester, ditto.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commader in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, *Col. A. G.*

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

THE JOLTERHEAD FAMILY,

(*Continued from Page* 678.)

"In order to convince another, you should always make choice of those arguments that are best suited to his understanding and capacity, his genius and temper, his taste, station and circumstances."

In the ninth year of my Uncle Jolterhead's captivity among the Gipsies, my mother's marriage was about to take place. My mother, as I formerly mentioned, was ten years old when my Uncle Jolterhead was born; and although the

youngest daughter of the family, she was then in her twenty second year. As she had always been a great favourite with her father, and by studying his foibles had acquired a great ascendancy over him, it was expected, that on the occasion of her marriage, my Grandfather would grant her almost any request:—more particularly, as in marrying the object of her own affections, she had made choice of a young man, whose connection with the family had the entire approbation of her father.

My Grandmother, had hitherto, in vain attempted to make my Grandfather relax in his severity towards the Gipsies; and it was her opinion, that, were the tinkers allowed to come back and quarter at the *Law* as they had wont to do, they would bring back Jolterhead from his captivity. While every preparation, therefore, was putting in train for the celebration of my mother's wedding, my Grandmother, knowing her daughter's influence with her father, advised my mother to watch a favourable opportunity, and endeavour to prevail upon her father, to allow the Gipsies to be present at her wedding. "Try gin ye can come cannilie round your Daddie, lassie;" said my Grandmother "aiblins, he will take your advice. Brawlie can ye gab to your father an ye want ony thing to yoursel." My mother having received a long string of *sage* instructions from my Grandmother, took an opportunity, one evening when she was left alone in the parlour with my Grandfather, to use all her influence with him, in which she armed his own prejudices against himself. It many no be foreign to my purpose, to give a part of this dialogue, which took place between my mother and her father. I had the words from my mother herself, and, can vouch for their accuracy, with all the veracity of the most celebrated historian.

"I wish papa," said my mother mildly, and taking hold of her father's hand "I wish papa, you would grant me *one* request, I have to make, on the celebration of my marriage." "I will" "grant you any request in my power," replied my Grandfather, "provided it be consistent with "the dignity of my family." This *salvo* of my Grandfather's, almost deterred my mother from proceeding farther at that time, as she knew his ideas of dignity on this subject: having heard many attempts before, made by her mother fail of success,; because, it was "inconsistent with the dignity of our family," or "beneath the notice of the representative of the Wedderburn-house." When neither of these would satisfy my Grandmother of the inutility of her attempt, my Grandfather made his exist with "by the Lord Meg "you are as bad as my Aunt Grizel!" which imposed silence, while he retired.—My mother, in the present instance, was afraid he would call Grizel to his aid should she appear too forward Unwillingly, however, to lose the present opportunity, she resumed "I am sure papa, the request I have to make is in your power, and no way inconsistent with your dignity; would you not sacrifice the true dignity, and peace of our family to inveterate prejudices, unworthy the representative of a great house." "What is it you want with me, my dear Isabella," said my Grandfather, taking hold of my mother's hands, and pulling her towards him "what is it you want? tell me what it is." "It is—but before I tell you what I want," said my mother, smiling with some timidity in her father's face "will you promise to listen to all I have to say before you determine either way?" "I promise my dear daughter, that I will hear you, without prejudice or partiality, in all you have to say."—Now this was wrong in my Grandfather, as the reader must already have perceived, if he has the least penetration into my Grandfather's character—my Grandfather listened however; but to divest himself of prejudice or partiality was not in his power; particularly on matters touching his dignity. He remained silent however, with several twistings of his body, and contortions of countenance, while my mother addressed him as follows:—"You know papa, that at such an important period of my life, as my marriage, it is natural for me to endeavour, as far as I can, to conciliate the good will of all those persons whose good opinion I value. I would, also, wish on this occasion, to conduct myself towards the public, and the poor of our land, so as to meet with the approbation of the one, and the gratitude of the other. I wish the poor to be entertained at my marriage, as has been the invariable custom of my mother's family time immemorial," my Grandfather gave a twist of his chair half round, "but naething spak!" My mother resumed, "You know, my dear papa" said my mother, in a plaintive tone, which induced him to listen with more attention than the twist of the chair, promised "You know, my dear papa how much cause you had to be angry, on a former occasion, with certain Gipsies who carried away my brother Jolterhead."—My Grandfather got up, and my mother dreaded he would invoke his aunt Grizel, or break out with some expletive: remembering his promise, however, he again seated himself, and my mother continued" We may be angry, papa on necessary occasions, but "be angry, and sin not," ought always to be fresh in our memory I hope you will hear what I have farther to say. I think it beneath your dignity to acknowledge resentment or ill-will towards Gipsies. It is compromising the high character, which you, my dear papa, are justly entitled to, as the representative of an illustrious family, to seek satisfaction for an injury, from such worthless beings. The spirit of revenge ill becomes you, and betrays feelings unworthy a great man. It is only from equals, that even the opinion of the world, inclines us to seek satisfaction: it would be to injure unquestionable honor, to seek redress of wrongs from a quarter unworthy the name of honor. You have harboured your resentment a sufficient length of time. Indulge me for one day. Consider, my dear papa, what a mortifying stain it is upon our house, to have it told that one of my brothers is leading the life of a vagabond, among thieves and Gipsies Let it be no longer whispered in my hearing, "It is owing to her father's illnature, and bad treatment of the Gipsies, that they stole her brother"

(To be Continued.)

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9TH 1822.

We are still unable to announce any new arrival from England. The Barkworth is the first Ship we may look for; but her arrival is only important, as having a Packet on board, for she sailed we understand, two days prior to the Bombay Merchant; and therefore can bring no later political intelligence than that of which we are already in possession.

Madras papers of the 24th ultimo reached us yesterday.

The Hon'ble Company's Ship Astell, Capt. Aldham, from England the 20th of May anchored in the Madras roads the same morning. A List of her numerous passengers will be seen under the head of Madras.

The Ship Eliza Capt. Gibson, from the Cape had also arrived. She brings accounts of a dreadful gale of wind at the Cape, but the particulars were not publickly known.

The fourth Sessions of oyer and terminer, and general jail delivery for this Town and Island, &c. will commence on Saturday next.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. Ross, 1st | 5th Regt N I.
Do Lieut. S. Bullock, 3d Madrass Cavalry.
Do. Lieut. John Peter Cumming B E. Regt.
Asst. Surg. J Forman 2d | 4th Regt.
Ensign Wm Lang. 2 | 11th Regt.
Lieut. J. Saunders, Pioneers.
Adjt. Riddell, ditto.
Capt. J. Graham, 1st | 4th Regt.
Capt. A. B. Campbell 1st | 9 h Regt.
Asst. Surg. A. Cornwell, 2d | 3d Regt.
Ensign James Beek, 2d | 5th Regt.
Cornet Fancourt, 17th Dragoons.
Cornet Knox, 4 h ditto.
Lieut. Lewis 17th ditto.
Surgeon B. W Gerard,
Lieut. J Hold, 4 h Dragoons.
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. A. W. Pringle, 2d Light Cavalry.
Lieut. Chas. Probyn, 2d | 9 h Rt.
Capt. Robt Campbell, Asst Sec. M. Board.

NAUTICAL NOTICES, CHRONICLE and NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS—Oct. 2d Armed Ketch Cheeer, Serang Peer Choy, from Surat.

5, Brig Howdon, Nacqudah Mussabhoy Adonjee, from Madagascar and Surat.

Do. Armed Ketch Vigilant, Syrang Doss Mahomed, from Tankaria Bunder.

8. Brig Hamed, Nacqudah Kamall, from Cannanore, 27th Sept.

DEPARTURES —Oct. 3, Grab Cauderbux, Nacquedah Jaffer, to Allepee.

4, Armed Pattamar Bhowaney, Syrang Shack Dawood to Anjar and Zoorna Bunder.

5, Ship Nerbada, F Patrick, to Calcutta.

6. Ship Katherine Stuart Forbes. (Free Trader,) Ingram Chapman, to the Cape. St. Helena, and England.

PASSENGERS.

By Katherine Stuart Forbes—

Mrs. Ewart,
Mrs. Jukes and 2 children,
Mrs. Robinson and child,
Mrs Campbell,
Mrs. Mc Milman,
Captain Henning,
Captain Campbell,
Lieut, Probyn,
Lieut. Sutherland,
Lieut. Moore,
Mr. Thompson,
Mr. Williams,
Miss Jane Marriott,
Master Peter Marriott,

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ship Bombay Marchant, for London,
Lord Castlereagh, for do,
Roscoe, for Liverpool,
Malabar, for Bussorah,
Kusrovy, for do,
Lord Castle, for do,

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 7, Ship Volunteer, Thos Waterman, from the Persian Gulph, Bombay 23d July, Madras 15th Aug. and Eskapelly 19th do. Passengers, from Bombay—Prince Futta Ally, and 15 attendants; Mr. Voysey, Surgeon. From Madras, Lieut. Taylor, 11th Regt. N. I.

DEPARTURES.—Sept. 5. Brig Horatio' J. M. Bedwell, for Trincomalie.

Sept. 8. Ship Kent, G. Sutherland, for London via Isle of France. Ship Juliana, J. Webster, for the Cape via do.

Sept. 9 Ship Sultan J. Hodges, for the Persian Gulph. Bark Dolphin, G East, for the Coast and Madras.

Vessels gone to sea, Sept. 4, Mary Ardlie.

Vessels at the New Anchorage. Sept. 10. H. C. ship Asia and ship St. Thiago Maior.

At Saugor. H. C. ship Dutchess of Athol, ships James Scott and David Clare, and brigs Caroline, John Shore, and Rangoon Packet.

MADRAS

ARRIVALS.—September 31st Ship Reliance, Capt. M. Pike, from Masulipatam 16th September.—23d H. C. Ship Astell, Captain Aldham, from London 28th May.—Do Ship Lady Raffles, Captain James Coxwell, from London 14th May.

DEPARTURES.—September 16, H. M. Sloop Curlew, Captain R. G. Dunlop, on a Cruize.—20th, Ship Fort William, Captain A. Gross, for Calcutta.—22d, H. M. Sloop Sophie, Captain George Frenche, for Gulph.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE ROADS.

H. M. Ship Liffey, Commodore, C. Grant C. B.
H. C. Ship Astell, Captain Aldham,
Ship Reliance, Captain M. Pike
Ship Lady Raffles, Captain J. Coxwell.
Ship Union, Captain A. Fornier.
Ship Windsor Castle, Captain Simon Lee.
Ship Daphne, Captain Chatfield.
Ship Agincourt, Captain James Mahon.
Ship Bengal Merchant, Captain A. Brown.
Ship Alfred, Captain Dolge.
Ship Neptune, Captain W. E. Edward.
Ship Zenobia, Captain J. Peick.
Ship Georgiana, Captain R Babcock.
Brig Catherine, Captain J. L. Garrick.
Schooner Colombo.
Cutter Gertruyda, Captain N. Birsay.

General Register of Marriages Births and Deaths.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

At Tannah on the 25th September, by the Rev. H. Jeffreys, Alex. John Robertson, M. D. to Mary Anne, only Daughter of B. W. Geraud, Esq. Garrison Surgeon.

BIRTHS.

At Matongha, on the 29th of September, the Lady of Major Strover, of a Son.

At Storm Hall on Sunday 6th October the Lady of Benjamin Philipps Esq. first Member of the Medical Board, of a Son.

At Belville on the Morning of the 7 Instant the Lady of Lieutenant Colonel D. Leighton Adjutant General, of a Daughter.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.

On Wednesday, the 4th September, at his Residence in Middleton Street, Chowringhee, the lady of W. P. Muston, Esq. Presidency Surgeon, of a daughter.

At Midnapore on the 6th September, Mrs John D. M. Sinaes, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On the night of the 4th September, at Howrah, Captain Ephraim Crouch, aged 66, who, through a laborious and chequered life, great part of which had been spent in the Bombay and Bengal Country Service, has always maintained the character of an upright and honest man. He was a native of Boston and 44 years ago commanded a vessel belonging to that port.

On the 5th September, Mr. Samuel Ropes, Supercargo of the Ship Bengal, aged 21 years.

On Saturday last, the 7th September, Captain Benjamin Halstead, Commander of the Ship Adonis, aged 50 years.

On the 9th September, Samuel Salter, Esq. of the H. Civil service, aged 38 years.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGES.

On Wednesday last, by the Revd. W. Thomas, at St. George's, Mount Road, Captain Arnaud, H. M. 34th Regiment, to Miss Smith.

On the 16th Sept. at the Cathedral Church of St. Thome, by the Revd. S. V. D'Costa, Mr. A. Pereira, to Miss Elizabeth Macpherson.

BIRTHS.

At Belgaum on the 4th instant, the Lady of Captain Paske, of the Artillery, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Vizianagrum, at 2 P M on the 9th September Mr. Thomas Gonsaul Martira, a respectable Merchant of Vizagapatam, who has left numerous relatives, and a large circle of friends to deplore his loss.

At Chittledroog, on the 31st ultimo, of a severe attack of fever, Lieutenant Howard, of the 2d Bat. 14th Regiment N. I. a young man whose upright principles and unassuming manners gained him many friends who now lament his loss.

Calcutta.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Remittable	19	8	*a* 20	0
Non-Remittable	11	8	*a* 11	12

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills	6 per Cent
Do on Government Bills of Exchange	5 ———
Interest on Loans on Deposit	5 ———

BANK SHARES—Premium 40 *a* 43 per Cent.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL
s d *s d*		*s d* *s d*
2 *a* 2½	On London 6 Month's sight, per Sicca Rupee	2½ *a* 2
Bombay 30 Days' sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees 92		
Madras ditto, 96 *a* 98 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.		
Bills on Court of Directors, 9 Months' date 23 *a* 25 per Cent.		
Ditto ditto, 14 ditto, 21 *a* 21 8 *a* 23 0 per Cent.		

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars, Sa. Rs.	205	0 *a*	206	0	per 100
Dubloons, ...	30	8 *a*	31	8	each
Joes, or Pezas, ...	17	8 *a*	17	12	"
Dutch Ducats, ...	4	4 *a*	4	12	"
Louis D'ors, ...	8	4 *a*	8	8	"
Silver 5 Franc pieces, . . .	190	4 *a*	190	8	per 100
Star Pagodas, ...	3	6½ *a*	3	7	6 each.
Sovereigns, ...	9	8 *a*	10	0	
Bank of England Notes,	9	8 *a*	10	0	

INNIVERSARY DINNER IN COMMEMORATION OF THE PROCLAIMED CONSTITUTION OF PORTUGAL, ON THE 24TH AUGUST, 1820.

(*Continued from our last, Page* 680.)

Mr. FERREIRA, who was disabled by indisposition from rising off his chair, now addressed the meeting, in the Portuguese language.

"I should justly incur the ignominous censure of want of patriotism, were I, amidst so many demonstrations of generous sentiments, not to endeavour to shew publicly how much I am also enterested in the solemnization of this great day.

"In my declining days, beloved countrymen, and at this remote distance from the theatre of heroic deeds, feeble are the proofs that I can give of being a devoted friend of the Constitution. To speak in praise of so desirable a document, it would require that more than human energy. But great is the blessing from Eternity destined for the great men, who, braving so many perils, have accomplished the liberation of Portugal. What a happy transition was this my dear countrymen? You have shaken off the yoke, which oppressed you so much, to enjoy freely, heavenly gifts. If really you know how to appreciate so great a blessing, what must be your gratifications, at every time that you contrast the despotism of a monarchical sway with the legal proceedings of a Constitutional Government? Although, from reasons which evidently observe in me, I am denied the power of aspiring to the hope of aiding, to some purpose, in the great cause, which you advocate, with universal applause; yet, I trust, you will, at least, permit me to assure you of the patriotic wishes I have just expressed on the present occasion.

"God grant that the old party be altogether at an end; that the Constitution may continue unshaken for ever; and that Portugal, under her new government, may flourish more and more!!!'

The PRESIDENT after alluding in a neat and expressive speech to many proofs of real friendship and distinguished service, which the Portuguze nation had received from English bravery gave—

The British Navy and Army Tune—Rule Britannia

After a pause, Captain the Honorable G. KEPPEL, rose and addressed the President:—

"Sir—Though the humblest individual in the British Army, whose health you have just drank. I beg leave in the name of that Army to return my best thanks. I am very sure that there exists not a member of the British Army who would not be proud to be associated a friend of the Portugueze, (*applause.*) But it is not merely, Sir, in the character of a British Officer that I now speak; as A MAN and an ENGLISHMAN I exult in the alliance and friendship of my countrymen with the Portugueze. Perhaps it may be deemed intrusive in so young a member of the Army to have offered himself to this meeting at all, but I could not remain in my seat and hear such a toast given on such an occasion without expressing my feelings," (*cheers.*)

In proposing the health of

His Excellency the Most Noble the Marquis of Hastings.—

Mr. DA SILVA paid a well turned compliment to his Lordship for having removed the censorship from the Indian press. (*loud cheers.*)

Mr. DA SILVA next gave—

Sir FRANCIS MCNAGHTEN and all the members of the Calcutta Bench present. Tune.—St. Patrick's day in the morning.

Sir FRANCIS had retired about a quarter of an hour previously. At length Mr. FERGUSSON rose, and to such of our readers as have ever had the delight of listening to his nervous eloquence, we need scarcely apologise for the very defective report which we submit of what fell from him. The mind on such an occasion is too intensely rapt, to permit the hand of any but the most practised hack in the art of reporting to write down every word as it is uttered. The mind would fain pause, while the least halt makes the hand fall into arrears. To those again who have never heard the gifted and respected person to whom we allude, even a rude sketch or outline of his sentiments may prove acceptable. Mr. FERGUSSON after a few prefatory expressions, proceeded—"I feel highly flattered as one of a collective body by the compliment paid me, and flattered as an individual by being invited to the commemoration of this glorious day, (*cheers*) I can boast of the honesty of the Calcutta bar, and to those who know me, I am

sure I need scarcely assert, that *I* am no exception to it *(applause)*. I have been now fifteen years in this country, in the discharge of my duty, but I do not wish to be considered merely as a professional man, who has succeeded in his views—I am anxious to be known as a WELL-WISHER OF LIBERTY! *(loud cheers.)* From my earliest years LIBERTY has been the object of my admiration. I loved it in trial and in poverty, and I hope in prosperity it will be the same *(applause)*. It is impossible for a man possessed of a spark of right feeling, not to be elated at the brilliant success of those glorious nations, Spain and Portugal, in the cause of Freedom. Historically they were our elders in liberty. *(hear, hear)*. If we go back to a period of high antiquity, we shall find that they enjoyed a Constitution. We shall find that they addressed their King in these words, *"If you obey the laws, we'll obey you; if not—* NOT!" *(loud and continued cheers.)* It is impossible that the cause of LIBERTY, where ever it has broke forth, can be put down. It bursts the fetters forged for it by the combined despots of the world, and they never can be rivetted again! *(loud cheers.)* The Portugueze and Spaniards overcame a despot at whose aspect other despots trembled and turned pale. They overcame NAPOLEON! Having successfully resisted him, they will resist the AUTOCRAT OF ALL THE RUSSIAS! *(cheers.)* But this is not the cause of one nation merely—it is the sacred cause of every people upon earth; and I am sure, whatever the government may do that the English NATION can never co-operate with allied despots. If they do,

'Perdition on their banners strike!'

But I am perhaps intruding upon the company too long. *(cries of no, no—go on, go on, from all parts;)* perhaps there are among you some whose ears may be offended at the freedom of my words, *(hear, hear.)* I have heard one of the speakers present here this evening say, that among other blessings secured for themselves by the Portugueze, they possess as a guard for their liberties—a FREE PRESS, *(cheers.)* Surely I can offend no one by speaking of a Free Press? Portugal, as the first great step in her regeneration, put an end to the odious Censorship, and asserted for herself the Liberty of the Press. I know of no country as yet for which *that* is unfit. A Censorship of the Press indeed! why not appoint a Censorship of *Speech* before it is delivered, for the one is as reasonable as the other; *(cheers,)* and those who wish for a Censorship, may as well demand of me to state before stepping into the Supreme Court, what I shall say for my client! *(applause.)* As well take away the privilege of walking from a man of free limbs in good health, from a dread lest he should injure some passenger by his strength. The enemies of a Free Press, instead of reprobating its abuse, condemn its USE in toto. I hope there will be an end to all nonsense here about restoring a Censorship. The Portugueze have put an end to the odious Censorship in their country, and thanks to an illustrious individual, it has been abolished here, *(loud and reiterated cheers.)*" Mr. FERGUSSON now commented in indignant terms upon the late measures taken to crush civil liberty in France;—hoped that the subject of commemoration of that day would continue an object of commemoration for ever! He then in glowing language expressed his attachment to a limited and constitutional Monarchy; and hoped that the Kings of Spain and Portugal would always bear in mind, that they owe to the *people* their Crowns and Thrones. "They must (continued he) be sincere, or they cannot reign over a free and great people. If hollow or insincere, that moment will bring their destruction. I trust the Portugueze nation will be completely restored to its former glory and renown." Apologising for having kept them so long, the eloquent and independent Speaker sat down amidst thunders of applause, which continued for some minutes. Here the President, with a feeling of grateful and patriotic enthusiasm, stepped up to Mr. FERGUSSON and embraced him affectionately amid the cheers of the assembly, in token, he said, of the impression which his admirable speech had made upon him and the rest of this countrymen present.

Mr. FERGUSSON again rose and called for a bumper toast. "It is impossible to have heard our respected Chairman without being instantly struck with his sincerity and energy as a Votary of Liberty. More animation I never saw, and a man more earnest in the cause or more master of the subject is not to be found. We are all obliged to him and his brother-countrymen this evening for having given an opportunity to the Calcutta people of duly appreciating him and them. I propose, Gentlemen, the health of Mr. DA SILVA, our worthy Chairman—three times three. Mr. DA SILVA, neatly returned thanks in the English language.

The next toast was—

The Merchants of Calcutta. Tune—*Money in both pocke's*

Mr. J. PALMER rose and returned thanks; we regret that we did not hear all he said, but as well as we can recollect, it was to the following effect:—

"In the name of the Merchants of Calcutta, I rise to thank you, Sir, for the honor you have done us; an honor which we should know how to appreciate even had it not flown from one of your glorious nation. Coming, however, as it does from a person who represents at this moment a free people, who have burst in sunder their fetters, the compliment is doubly valuable to us. *(cheers.)*

There are persons here, Sir, who would have dignified the subject; I am unable. We thank you Sir, and your countrymen, most cordially, and request that you would permit us to pledge a bumper in return—

To the merchants of the Portugueze nation. (*Great applause*)

Mr. DA SILVA, gave in English the next and last toast upon the file, and if it may not appear a *bull* to say so, it called forth loud and reiterated *vivas!* from all sides of the Hall—

To all Men who prefer Death to Slavery. Tune—*Portugueze Hymn.*

"The Civil Service of Bengal," having been proposed by Mr. DA SILVA, and drank by the company with three times three. Mr. CHAS. TROWER returned thanks, and gave the health of Mr. BARRETTO.

Mr. SIELVIRA gave the health of RAMMOHUN ROY, whose history is closely connected with with the subject of religious and civil freedom and consequently with the Liberties of Spain and Portugal.

Mr. CRACROFT after happily apostrophising the names of the Liberators of Portugal, inscribed upon the pillars, emblematical of the supports of the constitution of that regenerated country, hoped LIBERTY OR DEATH would be the motto of Portugal as well as of England—and gave "the cause of Liberty over the world," which was drank with hearty cheers.

Mr. SIELVIRA after eulogising his energetic labours so consistently friendly to the cause of religious and poetical liberty, gave the health of.

Jeremy Bentham, *(enthusiastic shouts of Vivas!)*

Mr. TROWER having given the health of Mr. DE SOUZA, the latter gentleman returned thanks adding that at that moment he felt too agitated to be able to express himself as he ought—that he and several of his countrymen had for many years enjoyed the greatest kindnesses from the British community here, for which they felt warmly indebted; and he concluded by trusting that his very inability to say more would be a sufficient apology for the brevity of his address, and that his silence would be more expressive of his feelings than words.

A Gentleman whose name we cannot at present call to recollection, reminded the company that the liberality of France had not been noticed as it deserved, and ended by proposing in a flowing bumper—

"Success to the Liberty of France."

Mr. THOMAS SINAIES in a complimentary speech, proposed the health of the Reverend Vice-President PADRE VIGAR.

On Mr. PALMER's health being given from the chair, that gentleman rose and said—

"I submit to you, Sir, and to both our countrymen, that we should drink in silent sorrow to the memory of a gentleman who lately lost his life at Goa in the cause of liberty—

"The memory of Captain Lewis Prates d'Almeida e Albuquerque."

was accordingly drank in solemn silence.

Mr. DA SILVA next offered himself to the meeting. He commenced by observing that his functions were now ended, and that he rose to propose a toast, not as Chairman of that assembly, but as plain Mr. DA SILVA. He proceeded by observing that in despotic governments brute force is every thing, and the will of the people nothing. That it was, however, the nature of Liberty, if her voice were once proclaimed, to triumph ultimately, *(cheers)* The Neapolitans (continued he) made an attempt to wrest their rights from the grasp of tyranny, but they were not properly prepared nor combined. They have, notwithstanding, expressed in the face of the world, their wishes for freedom; they still wish for it, and they must be free! *(cheers.)* Confident as I anticipate that the day is not far distant when the Neapolitans will triumph over their enemies, it now only remains for me to give out my toast—

THE CARBONARI! *(shouts of applause.)*

Mr. PATRICK, in proposing the health of Col. YOUNG, expressed his conviction, that a more sterling lover of true manly principles and unadulterated liberty did not breathe, and hoped that ere long he should hear him advocating the cause of liberty and reform in another assembly, *(applause.)* [We understood Mr. PATRICK to mean the House of Commons.]

Colonel YOUNG returned his thanks in a brief but appropriate manner, and concluded by saying, "that he had only to add, whether in that assembly, or in any other assembly, or in whatever assembly he should sit, he hoped that he should always be found advocating the sentiments they had heard that night. (*Applause.*)

Several other toasts were given, among which we remember "YPSILANTI and the Greeks;" "the Ladies of Lisbon." &c.

Sup. to the India Gazette,—August 26.

THURSDAY EVENING, 6 o'CLOCK.
SEPTEMBER 12, 1822.

Yesterday's Shipping Report was blank. It blew such a heavy gale from the S. E. that no communication could be held between Kedgeree and the Ships at the New Anchorage or Saugor, the dawk boat not being able to proceed to either. Accounts have been received of the *George IV.* having been seen off Juggernauth.

To-day's Kedgeree report announces the arrival of the ship *Mary Ann*, Capt. J. WEBSTER, from the Mauritius 31st July, Eskapelly 29th August; and of the *George Cruttenden*, Captain J. J. R. BOWMAN, from Madras 8th August, Culingapatam 21st ditto. The report also mentions an inward bound Ship, attended by a Pilot Vessel, standing to the New Anchorage, name not yet ascertained. She will probably turn out to be the *George the IVth.*

The Ship *Fame*, in consequence of missing stays, was wrecked on the night of the 14th June last "off Sea point, near Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, and, melancholy to relate, it has been the cause of consigning to an untimely grave, Mrs. Ellen Mills, Edward H. Cottin, Esq.

Purser and half Owner, Miss M. Banks, Master Mayoh, and four Invalid Soldiers.

The following is a list of the Passengers saved:—Mrs. Nugent, Banks, Mosse, Owen, Clark; Misses Hamiltons, Miss Owen; Superintending Surgeon Owen, Mad. Est.; Superintending Surgeon Hamilton, Ben. Est.; Captains Moss and Field, the former of the Royal Scots, the latter of the Bengal Army; Assistant Surgeon Hannay, ditto; Mr. Buck, Mr. Hamilton; junr., Mr. Caldicott, late Lieutenant Bengal Army, Mr. Thonson, late Quarter-Master Serjeant, Bengal European Regiment, Wife and two Children; four European Women, five Native ditto, fourteen Children, and twenty-two Invalid Soldiers. There was in all one hundred and thirty souls on board her when she struck. The Passengers have sailed for England on the *Eclipse* and *Sophia*, with the exception of Dr. Hamilton and family, Mrs. Nugent, and Captain Field, who await an opportunity."

The weather for the last three days has been very wet and uncomfortable; and judging from the long and heavy falls of rain, we suspect that the rainy season is about to terminate. Calcutta at this juncture, is not more unhealthy than it generally is about the turn of the year. An alarm prevailed respecting Cholera, but we conceive that it was groundless. A few Spasmodic cases may have prevailed among the natives in the suburbs, but we have heard of no well attested case even among them; and of only one fatal case among the European population. Cholera, as an epidemic, we trust, has disappeared, and will not return again for a long time. At any rate, an occasional fatal case ought not to be conjured up into a bugbear of general apprehension, for dread frequently becomes fate. Though it is worse than idle to harp on anticipated evil, and even to bring it on by anticipation, it is very right to be prepared against the malady as much as human means can admit of. Those who are well housed and properly clothed, and who lead temperate lives, if they have a vial of Laudanum and Ether, and a bottle of Brandy in the house, are as physical well prepared as people generally can be against a sudden attack. Whatever tends to disorder the stomach, the bowels, or the liver, predisposes to Cholera. The best surety against it, then, is prudence. Sleeping in a current of air and exposure to the sun, ought, at this peculiar season, to be strictly avoided; as also indulgence in raw vegetables, or large draughts of cold liquid.

[*The India Gazette*,—*Sept.* 12.

Madras.

SEPTEMBER 24th 1822.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

On England.—at 30 days sight 1s. 10d. per. } Nominal.
Madras Rupee
at 90 day's sight 1s. 11d. per do.
at 6 month's sight 2s. per do.

On Bengal.—at 30 days' sight 93 to 95 Sicca Rupees per 100 Madras Rupees.

Company's Paper.—Remittable 15 per cent. prom.
Unremittable 19 " "

The *Astell* and *Providence* will in all probability bring us a fresh budget in the course of the week—indeed it is strange that the former has not already made her appearance. She is due even supposing that she touched at the Cape which is not very likely, unless she was compelled to go in there for water. She has forty Officers and about three hundred Troops on board.

We had just penned the above paragraph when the arrival of the honorable company's ship *Astell*, Captain Alcham, and of the free trader *Lady Raffles*, Captain Coxwell, was announced. The former was despatched on the 18th of May, but did not sail from the Downs in company with the *Fort William* as was reported. She took her final departure from England on the 28th, and the *Raffles* on the 17th of May.

The Passengers by these Vessels are as follows.

Per Astell—For Madras: Mrs. Hawker, Mrs. Vincent, Colonel Thomas Hawker and Lieut. J. Lynam, 13th L. D.; Captains L. McLaine and A. McDonald, Lieut. A. Pictet, Ensigns E. Mullor and W. H. Church, Royals; Lieut. J. Blackall, and Ensign C. H. Marechaux, 30th Regt.; Lieutenant E. Briscoe, A. McLean, and Thos. Vincent, 41st Regiment; Major James Wallis, Lieuts. A. Campbell, H. French, and George Hahon, 46th Regiment; Captain Jas. Leslie, Lieuts. R. Kelly, J. G. Beavan, Geo. Manners, and F. Thorobury, Ensign Geo. W. Malim, Fred. Considine, and Assist. Surgeon Geo Leeche, 54th Regiment; Lieut. and Adjt. G. B. Rose, Ensigns Charles Stewart, and John Ford, 69th Regt.; Lieut, Col. J. W. Mallet, Capt. R. C. Rose, Lieuts. Chas. O'Neile and Wm. Kennedy, Ensign J. P. Gordon, Assistant Surgeons J. Walsh, and Hugh, Orr, 89th, Regt.; Captain Hockley, Madras Artillery; Assist. Surgeon Hewitt, N. I. Mr. Hyder, Free Merchant; Messrs. Considine, Crosier and Jones, Cadets.

For Bengal.—Miss Ochterloney, Major Boyde and Lady, N. I.; Major Cartwright, Native Infantry; Mr. Chitty, Cadet; and Mr. Lord, Free Merchant.

Per Lady Raffles.—Sir Langford Whittingham, Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. McCabe, Mrs. Hungerford, Mrs. E Law, Mrs. Williams, Misses Armstrong, McCabe, Hayes, Minchin, and Briston,—Lieutenant Colonel Armstrong, Captain Williams, Lieutenant Metcalfe, Captain Fennant, Revd. R. W. Moorson, Mr. Metcalfe, Mr. J. P Ellcot, Mr. G. Woofall, Mr. E. J. Simpson, Mr. D. J. Ronald and Mr. D. M. Park.

No local occurrences of any moment have happened in the last week.

Letters from the Honorable the Governor's Camp inform us that the progress of the Party continued to be interrupted by the recent inundations. In some districts the fall of rain has been incessant.

The weather at the Presidency continues extremely hot and sultry, and but little rain has lately fallen

H. M. Ship *Sophie* sailed on Saturday evening for Bombay and the Gulph.

The Ship *Eliza* came in yesterday from the Cape, which she left in the beginning of August. She reports that a dreadful gale of wind had been experienced at the Cape by which many Ships had been lost, and many houses blown. We have not been able to obtain the particular.

Madras Courier, *Sept.* 24.

Ceylon.

COLOMBO, AUG. 10TH.—A scene of some interest took place on Wednesday last 7th Aug. in the Supreme Court, which affords a curious instance of the manner in which the Natives of this Island make use of Courts of Justice to effect their own revengeful purposes. One Davit Parera was put to the Bar to take his trial for a burglary alleged to have been committed in the village of Pape lave at some miles distance from the House of one Adriana Dias. The two sons of this woman stated that they were awakened from their sleep on the night in question by an unusual noise, and found their House broken open, and heard the steps of persons running away. They secured one man while he was escaping from the house; and upon giving an alarm, the neighbours came with a light and the person whom they had seized proved to be the Prisoner; and upon examining their premisses they found two chests, rifled of their contents, at some distance from the House. The Prisoner's defence to this charge was that he had been invited to sup and sleep at their House by the sons of Adriana Dias; that he was awakened about midnight by them; that they wanted him to consent to marry their sister, who had been one of the party the evening before, which, if he would not do, they would accuse him of robbery. Upon his refusal, they called in some other persons, seized and tied him, broke a hole in the roof, conveyed two chests to some distance to support their charge, sent for the Constable; and he was taken into Custody. The point upon which the whole case finally turned, was upon the place where this sister of the prosecutor's resided. On the side of the prosecution all the witnesses swore positively that she had not lived in their Mothers's House for two years; and a Brother-in-law, residing in Slave-Island, swore that she had lived in his family for the whole of that period, and that she had never been absent from his House without his accompanying her and that it was impossible for her to have been absent a whole night without his knowledge. The Girl herself confirmed these facts, and added that she had never seen the Prisoner before in her life. On the Prisoner's side the Evidence was equally positive that this Girl had been constantly resident with her mother; and that she was actually in the House on the very night of the alleged robbery.

During this scene of conflicting testimony it occurred to the Court that the Constable of the Slave island being so near at hand, would be an important witness who, from his local knowledge, might be able to confirm or contradict the Evidence of the brother-in law; and a Bandy was immediately dispatched for him.

The arrival of the Constable in this manner excited considerable sensation; which was increased by his appearance. His evidence was decisive of the case. He stated that the Girl had once resided with the Brother-in-law, but that this was five years ago, and that she could undertake to swear she had not done so for the last two years. He further stated that the brother-in law had lately been tampering with him, with a view to persuade him to come forward and give false Evidence on this very point. The tables were now turned: the Prisoner was immediately acquitted; and Mr. Mathews the Advocate Fiscal moved that all the witnesses for the prosecution should be committed to take their trial for a conspiracy.

This trial took place yesterday, when eight of them were convicted, and it is hoped, that their punishment following so immediately upon the commission of the offence, will operate beneficially as a warning to prevent such practices in future.

Govt. Gaz. Sept. 12.

English Extracts.

THE OBSERVER, MAY 27.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

The accounts from Ireland, we regret to say, continue to be of the most distressing nature. The following is an extract of a letter from Clare:—"There is no human calamity except the contiguous ones of insurrection and crime of which the wretched people here are not the victims. Famine and the typhus fever, and death, make ravages too horrible to be described. The wail of the funeral cry is heard from the cabins wherever you pass. They who have a scanty stock for seed remaining in their hands, are in this dreadful situation: if they sow it, they immediately starve; if they use it while it lasts they but put off for a little the evil day. What is preparing we know not; but if relief be not given, or if it even be deferred, "the sickness of the heart will give place to desperation."

The subscriptions for the relief of the suffer-

ing districts already amount to a very large sum and remittances have been sent to Clare Limerick, Galway, Mayo, and Kerry, in aid of the local subscriptions in those counties.

At a meeting in Liverpool, on the 13th instant, on behalf of the poor in Ireland, the sum of 100*l.* was subscribed in a very short space of time.—Books have been opened at the banking firms in Cambridge, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions.—In Leeds, Exeter, Barnstaple, and various other places, the same benevolent spirit has manifested itself.

FOOD OF THE IRISH PEASANTRY.

"The Scotsman" has an article on the present famine in Ireland, and the potatoe cultivation. "We think" says the writer, "whenever the vegetable is used as a principal, and not as a subsidiary and subordinate article of food, the situation of the inhabitants must necessarily become exceedingly precarious and miserable. In objecting to the potatoes, we do not mean to say that it is not extremely pleasant, wholesome, and nutrious food. We shall allow it to possess all these qualities, and as many more of the same kind as the most devoted Irishman, or Soup Kitchen Director may think fit to ascribe to it. Our objections to the use of the potatoe as a principal article of food, have nothing to do with the question respecting its nutritive powers. We object to it, simply and exclusively, because it is raised at less expence than any other species of food which has hitherto been cultivated in Europe. If wheat could be raised for less than potatoes, all the objections we have now to make to the general use of potatoes would apply to wheat; and we should not hesitate to recommend that they should be raised in preference to that grain. . . . . When wheat and beef constitute the principal part of the food of the labourer, and porter and beer the principal part of his drink, his wages are regulated accordingly, and he can in a period of scarcity bear to retrench. Such a man has room to fall. He can resort to cheaper articles to barley, oats, rice, and even, although we should advise him, if possible, to asbtain from them, to potatoes. But when he is habitually and constantly fed on the very cheapest species of food, he has plainly nothing to resort to when deprived of it. The labourers who are placed in such circumstances are absolutely cut off from every resource. They are already so low; they can fall no lower. They are placed on the verge of existence—on the brink of destruction. Their wages, being regulated by the price of potatoes, will not buy them wheat, or barley, or oats; and whenever, therefore, the supply of potatoes fails, if they cannot eat the bark of trees, like the Norwegians; or grass, like the ox; or clay like the Ottemaques, it is utterly impossible they can escape falling a sacrifice to famine! The present state of Ireland furnishes a melancholy proof of the perfect accuracy of this statement. Notwithstanding a large proportion of the peasantry are absolutely suffering, not merely want but famine, there is a continued exportation of wheat and oats to England. Had wheat formed the principal part of the subsistence of the Irish labourer, grain would, at this moment, have been pouring into Ireland from every quarter of the world. But a population which has become habitually dependent on the potatoe, can never become the purchasers of corn: nor can they even become the purchasers of foreign potatoes, for the freight on such a bulky commodity would raise its price infinitely too high for their limited means. In a period of scarcity men cannot go from a low to a high level; they must always go from a higher to a lower. But to the Irish that is impossible. They have already reached the lowest point in the descending scale. When their supply of potatoes fails, they have only one resourse the generosity and humanity of their wheat and oat feeding neighbours. If you deprive them of this, you really consign them to certain—to inevitable death."

"The dangerous tendency of the measures which have just received the sanction of the House of Commons, will, however, be discovered, when, from a failure of corps, the price of corn shall sustain a material advance; for it is only on the cheapest of provisions that the labouring classes of this district are at present enabled to subsist in any state approaching to comfort. The wages of the workmen employed in the various branches of the cotton manufacture are, on the average, lower at this moment than at any former period; and the condition of trade is not such as to admit of their being raised; since we are daily more and more pressed by the manufacturing rivalry of other nations. In the united States of America and in France, the cotton trade is rapidly on the increase; and those contries, being free from any duty on the import of cotton, are enabled to give for the raw material, in the American markets, a price higher than our merchants can afford. Hence, latterly, the first qualities of Bowed Georgia and New Orleans cotton have been almost monopolised by American and French purchasers, and still command prices which utterly preclude the chance of profit, and therefore check the competition of British merchants. Yet it is in such circumstances as these that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been found to entertain the monstrous design of encreasing the duty on cotton. It is obvious also, that any rise in wages here, though, in case of an advance in the price of food, it might be absolutely necessary to preserve the labourers from starvation, would operate in the way of a bounty to the foreign manufacturer, and thus increase the pressure of commercial distress, by diminishing the facilities for an advantageous export of goods. From these circumstances we conclude that almost the existence of our manufacturing importance depends on the continuance of low prices; and we therefore cannot but strongly deprecate a measure which has even a remote tendency, artificially, to advance the cost of food. To judge from the representations which we occasionally see in the London Journals, purporting to be, and probably in fact being, copied from country papers, it might have been supposed, not only that the business of this district was greater than at any former period, but profitable beyond example. We have repeatedly observed extracts from The Carlisle Patriot, The Glasgow Courier, The Leeds Intelligencer, and other papers of the same leaning in politics, describing us as being in a state of unprecedented prosperity; and we take it for granted, that it is from a careful attention to those unquestionable authorities that my Lord of Londonderry has gathered his information of our most flourishing condition. Upon better authority than these his Lord-ship's opinion cannot rest; for in every more authentic channel a contradiction of the statement would have been met with. The business of this district is unquestionably immense; but it is a fact, that every year since the peace, prices have been coming downwards so rapidly, and to such an extent, as often to expose persons engaged in business, to serious loss, and generally to preclude the possibility of fair profit. Nor do we see any reason to justify us in concluding that prices have yet reached their lowest point of depression; and it is obvious, that until they have come his, he tradesman cannot look to receive even a just and moderate remuneration for his industry, skill, and capital. Such being the fact, we were glad to find, that Mr. G. Phillips, on the Monday night, in the House of Commons, took the same ground that we have here taken; and we would advise our brethren of the London Press, when they are desirous of obtaining information respecting our condition, to look rather to journals published upon the spot, than to give currency to the representations of those which have not the means, however they may have the disposition, of knowing the true state of the case."

LIVERPOOL MERCURY MAY 10TH.

The 58th regiment arrived last week from Jamaica. They have been stationed there since 1816; and since that period have lost by the local fever 530 men, 110 women, and 200 children. The inhabitants of Jamaica equally suffered from the fatal malady.

Considerable orders for arms (says the *Worcester Journal*) have been recently received at Birmingham, from Russia.

The subscription for a piece of plate to be presented to our distinguished and highly-respected representative, Mr. Canning, now amounts to about £1000; a sum which was originally contemplated as sufficient to accomplish the object. To prevent disappointment, however, to those who have been out of town, or who have not had an opportunity of enrolling their names, the subscription will remain open a few days longer.—*Liverpool Courier.*

Two law students, of Paris fought a duel in the Bois de Boulogne, on Tuesday week, which proved fatal to one of the *seconds*! They drew lots, as is the custom in France, for the first fire. The one to whom fortune proved favourable fired in the air. His opponent fired on one side, and unfortunately killed one of the seconds. Alarmed at this lamentable accident, the young man fled, and has not since been heard of.

Jacob Bobart, a German, was appointed the first Keeper of the physic Garden, at Oxford. One of this family was bred up at College, in Oxford, but quitted his studies for the profession of the whip, driving one of the Oxford coaches (his own property) for many years, with great credit. In 1813 he broke his leg by an accident; and, in 1814, from the respect he had acquired by his good conduct, he was appointed one of the Esquire Beadles to the University.

Mr. Kent is on his way to perform a journey from Dover to Calais, on his marine velocipede, for a wager of 1000 guineas.

There is a strange practice in our criminal code, which prohibits any man, arraigned of murder, from engaging counsel to speak in his defence, and, after

conviction, *when nothing can avail him* he is asked "What *he has to say*, WHY sentence of death should not be passed upon him?" This is a cruel mockery, in substance; and the "why" has usually only a practical reference to *females*, putting it to them whether they are pregnant or not. In ordinary cases, all ignorant men suppose it is a challenge for their defence; and they frequently begin some story, when they are told to "go down on their knees, &c. &c. !"—*News*.

The East Lothian Scotch banking-house has stopped payment, The *immediate* cause is said to be, the manager having absconded with the sum of £42,000 from its coffers! A commission of bankrupt is, we understand, to be opened immediately.

A correspondent, from Ormskirk, writes us us word, that a man has been fined, and his goods taken to pay the fine and expenses, for looking over a hedge; also, three children have been fined for whistling in the streets; and a child, in petticoats, has also been summonsed for playing at marbles on the Lord's day; all by a noted clerical magistrate!!

Pedestrianism.—A task of a laborious and novel description took place in this town on Monday last. A man of the name of John Townshend, undertook, for a wager of thirty pounds to twenty pounds, to walk *backward* thirty eight miles in twelve hours of three successive days; this he performed, and won in great style, amidst the acclamations of an immense number of spectators.—Monday twelve minutes within time, Tuesday eleven, and last night ten minutes and a-half. The ground he walked over was from Yeoman's Regent road, to Breckell's, mill, a length of 726 yards. His dress was a shirt, drawers, worsted stockings, strong quarter-boots, and paper cap. Townshend is a Bristol man, a brushmaker by trade, stout, and well made, is thirty years of age, and stands five feet five inches and a half high. He has challenged to *run* (forward) any man in Lancashire thirty miles for thirty guineas.

Herculean Task.—Wm. Stone, a master collier, residing in the parish of St. George's Bristol, last week undertook, for a wager of half-a-guinea to carry a sack of flour from Lawford's-gate to Fox-hill, without resting, which he performed in twenty-three minutes, with apparent ease, being a distance of one mile and a quarter.—*Brighton Herald*.

A considerable part of the dresses of the ladies who appeared at his Majesty's drawing-room on Tuesday se'nnight, were inportations from Paris, notwithstanding the duty of 50 per cent. on their importation.

According to a paper printed by order of the House of Commons, the amount of bank notes and post bills in circulation. on the 7th of May, is £17,725,670. The notes under £5 are now reduced to £1,089,780.

The invention of a machine called "the devil" has caused all Europe to send us the rags with which they formerly manured their lands, to be manufactured into coarse carpets.

St. Pancras new church was, on Wednesday last, consecrated by the Bishop of London. It is built on a model of the ancient Temple of Erectheum, at Athens, and the steeple from an Athenian model, the "Temple of the Winds." The pews of oak, calculated to hold 2400 persons; catacombs constructed under the church to contain upwards of 3000 coffins.

Emigration.—The *Dumfries Courier* mentions the departure of two vessels, with emigrants, for America, from that place, on Sunday and Wednesday week; and observes. "In the present group of 263 souls, there are very few tradesmen; by far the greater number have been bred as farmers and farm servants, and some of them possess considerable property. One economical veteran, who wears 'a sark scarcely gude enough for a linseed bag,' carries out with him £1200 in sovereigns; and there are numbers that can muster £50, £60, £70, and £100 sterling."

Earl Grosvenor, whose princely property in mines is well known, is reported to have sustained a loss of £100,000, by the defalcation of a confidential agent, who is said to have quitted this kingdom.

A post-boy, a man of colour, nicknamed Tippoo Saib, lately in the employ of Mr. Newman, of Swallow-street, London, undertook, for a trifling wager, to chew and swallow a tumbler glass, which he did, but was shortly after taken ill, and died in the most excruciating pain.

The *Gazette of Lyons* announces the death of Sir W. Scott, and subjoins a biographical sketch of the celebrated romancer, not very flattering to the feelings of the Baronet, who is yet alive and well. It describes him as a lover of the pleasures of the table, particularly of wine, when it is good; a great Tory; and (inconsistently enough) a friend of the Spanish *Liberales*.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stirling, with the Queen' and 42d regiment, was once ordered on a foraging party into the Jerseys. In an excursion through the woods, a Highland soldier came unexpectedly in sight of an American, when their pieces happened to be unloaded. Each flew behind a tree to cover himself while loading, but fearing that the first who ventured out of cover would be bronght down by the other side, kept possession of their trees, till at last the Highlander, losing patience, pushed his bonnet beyond the tree, on the point of his bayonet. The American shot his ball through its centre, when his opponent started forward and made him surrender immediately.

LIVERPOOL MERCURY, May 17.

The mayor and corporation of Nottingham have unanimously voted the freedom of that borough to Joseph Hume, Esq. M. P. in testimony of the gratitude and admiration with which they have long viewed his indefatigable exertions in the cause of public retrenchment and national economy, and for his unwearied discharge of the areduous duties of a faithful representive of the people.

The Staffordshire Colliers.—Since the capture of the ringleaders, things have been gradually becoming tranquil: it is understood that the differences between the colliers and their employers are on the point of being arranged: what are termed "the Tommy shops," are to be abolished, the men will receive their earnings in money but they are to submit to a small reduction in their wages, which the cheapness of provisions, &c. will bear, and which the state of the times renders necessary. A coroner's inquest is being held on the body of Robson (not Roberts) the collier, who was shot, and excites a strong interest, resembling in some degree the famous inquest at Oldham. It appears that the deceased was not the person who threw the stone at the magistrate; nor was it a constable, or soldier, or yeoman, by whom he was shot; but suspicion has rested on a Mr. B.—— The Riot Act had not, it appears, been read at the time the collier was thus wantonly shot, and by a person in no way connected with the police, soldiery, or yeomanry. —*Pottery Gazette*.

On Saturday last, about one o'clock, a lady was robbed in Mill-street, Harrington, Liverpool, by a young man of decent appearance, who grasped her arm and drew her purse out of her hand, and although immediately pursued succeeded in effecting his escape. A labouring man saw him commit the theft, and could have secured him at the moment, but he supposed him to be an acquaintance of the lady's and was not aware of the robbery till he ran off.

Weather.—As an illustration of the singular character of the last winter, it may be mentioned, that while the thermometer was some degrees above freezing in Russia and Sweden, they were skaiting and driving traineaux at Madrid, through the whole of January, and several persons were frozen to death in the streets of Lisbon.

For two or three days we have had strong cold easterly winds, with snow and sleet, and the *little knolls* around us, some of them from three to four thousand feet above the level of the sea, have been clothed in their winter *snow-white dresses*; *apparently* unwilling, as yet, to part with them.—*Kendal Chronicle*.

In the memory of man there was never so much damage done by storms as in the last winter. It is calculated that about 2000 ships and 20,000 men have perished on the several coasts of Europe, of which 250 ships and 2500 men were lost on the Danish coast alone.

Two steam vessels of 100-horse power each, are building at one of his majesty's eastern dock-yards, under the direction of the assistant surveyor of the navy, to be stationed at Plymouth and Portsmouth, for the purpose of towing vessels out of the harbour when the wind may be contrary.

We are enabled to state the following remarkable facts relative to the depressed value of farming stock upon unequivocal authority. A respectable farmer at Hinton St. George, Somerset, two years ago quitted the farm which he rented, not being able to hold it any longer on terms satisfactory to his landlord. He accordingly sold off his stock, and obtained for his couple, (a ewe and lamb) £3. 10s. and hogs 48s. each. The same farmer has now retaken the farm, and bought of the outgoing tenant better couples than those he had before sold for £3. 10s. at 24s. the couple, and equally good hogs at 15s. each—*Sherborne Mercury*.

A few days ago the wife of a person who was incarcerated in Edinburgh jail, died suddenly, and he obtained his liberty for the

purpose of attending the funeral; the obsequies were no sooner performed than the husband took ill, and died in four days, at his own house in the western suburbs. During his short illness he would not suffer certain parts of his clothes to be taken off, and at his death several sums of money were found separately sewed up in the garments for which he entertained, such an affection, somewhat exceeding, it is said, the amount for which he was arrested; about this unexpected riches the sons quarrelled and fought!

Dr. Parr's opinion of the University Club:—"They are too *orthodox* in their *religion*, too *obsequious* in their *politics*, and too *rampant* in their *loyalty*?.'

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER MAY 20

A letter which we have just perused from Bolton, in Lancashire, contains the following intelligence :—"Rent here is not more than half what it is in Bristol. The poor rates are also not so heavy, as all able bodied men can obtain full employment. Trade is wonderfully increasing in every branch. Coals, which are the best in England, are only 4½ d. per cwt. or if more than 5 cwt. is purchased, 7 s. per ton. The best red potatoes 2 s. 6d. per sack. Bread 1 ½d. per lb. Prime joints of meat, 4½d. per lb. Fresh butter 10d. Eggs from 26 to 30 for a shilling."

ON EARLY RISING.

In a letter to Mr. North.

MR. NORTH,

I hope that you are not an early riser. If you are, throw this letter into the fire—If not, insert it. But I beg your pardon; it is impossible that you can be an early riser; and if I thought so, I must be the most impertinent man in the world; whereas, it is universally known that I am politeness and urbanity themselves. Well then, pray what is this virtue of early rising, that one hears so much about? Let us consider it, in the first place, according to the seasons of the year—secondly, according to peoples' profession—and thirdly, according to their character.

Let us begin with Spring—say the month of March. You rise early in the month of March, about five o'clock. It is somewhat darkish—at least gloommyish—dampish—rawwish—coldish—icyish—snowyish. You rub your eyes and look about for your breeches You find them, and after hopping about on one leg for about five minutes, you get them on. It would be absurd to use a light during that season of the year, at such an advanced hour as five minutes past five, so you attempt to shave by the spring-dawn. If your nose escapes, you are a lucky man; but dim as it is, you can see the blood trickling down from your gashed and mutilated chin. I will leave your imagination to conjecture what sort of neckcloth will adorn your gullet, tied under such circumstances. However, grant the possibility of your being dressed—and down you come, not to the parlour, or your study—for you would not be so barbarous—but to enjoy the beauty of the morning,—as Mr. Leigh Hunt would say, "*out of doors.*" The moment you pop your phiz one inch beyond the front wall, a scythe seems to cut you right across the eyes, or a great blast of sleet clogs up your mouth, or a hail shower rattles away at you, till you take up a position behind the door. Why, in the name of God, did I leave my bed? is the first cry of nature—a question to which no answer can be given, but a long chitter grueing through the frame. You get obstinate, and out you go. I give you every possible advantage. You are in the country, and walking with your eyes, I will not say open, but partly so, out of a country gentleman's house worth five thousand a-year. It is now a quarter past five, and a fine sharp, blustering morning, just like the season. In going down the steps, the ice not having been altogether melted by the night's rain, whack you come upon your posteriors, with your toes pointing up to heaven, your hands pressed against the globe, and your whole body bob, bob, bobbing one step after another, till you come to a full stop or period, in a circle of gravel. On getting up and shaking yourself, you involuntarily look up to the windows to see if any eye is upon you—and perhaps you dimly discern, through the blind mist of an intolerable head ache, the old house keeper in a flannel night cap, and her hands clasped in the attitude of prayer, turning up the whites of her eyes at this inexplicable sally of the strange gentleman. Well, my good sir, what is it that you propose to do? will you take a walk in the garden and eat a little fruit—that is to say, a cabbage leaf, or a jerusalem artichoke? But the gardener is not quite so great a goose as yourself, and is in bed with his wife and six children. So after knocking with your shoulder against the garden gate—you turn about, and espying perhaps a small temple in the shrubbery, thither you repair, and therein I shall leave you till breakfast, to amuse yourself with the caricatures, and the affecting picture of Eloisa and Abelard. In the intervals of reflection on the virtue of early rising in spring, I allow you to study the history of Europe, in the fragments of old newspapers.

March, April, and May, are gone, and it is Summer---so if you are an early riser, up you lazy dog, for it is between three and four o'clock. How beautiful is the sun-rise! What a truly intellectual employment it is to stand for an hour with your mouth wide open, like a stuck pig, gazing on the great orb of day! Then the choristers of the grove have their mouths open likewise; cattle are also lowing---and if there be a dog kennel at hand, I warrant the pack are enjoying the benefits of early rising as well as the best of you, and yelping away like furies before breakfast. The dew too is on the ground, excessively beautiful no doubt—and all the turkeys, how-tow-dies, ducks, and guineafowls, are moping, waddling, and strutting about, in a manner equally affecting and picturesque, while the cawing of an adjacent rookery invites you to take a stroll in the grove, from which you return with an epaulette on each shoulder. You look at your watch, and find it is at least five hours till breakfast—so you sit down and write a sonnet to June or a scene, of a tragedy;—you find that the sonnet has 17 lines—and that the dramatis personæ having once been brought upon the stage, will not budge. While reducing the sonnet to the bakers' dozen, or giving the last kick to your heroine, as she walks off with her arm extended heavenwards, you hear the good old family bell warning the other inmates to doff their nightcaps—and huddling up your papers, you rush into the breakfast-parlour. The urn is diffusing its grateful steam in clouds far more beautiful than any that adorned the sky. The squire and his good lady make their entree with hearty faces, followed by a dozen hoydens and hobbletehoys ---and after the first course of rolls, muffins, dry and butter toast, has gone to that bourne from which the fewer travellers that return the better—in come the new-married couple, the young baronet and his blushing bride, who, with that infatuation common to a thinking people, have not seen the sun rise for a month past, and look perfectly incorrigible on the subject of early rising.

It is now that incomprehensible season of the year, Autumn. Nature is now brown, red, yellow, and very thing but green. These, I understand, are the autumnal tints so much admired. Up then, and enjoy them. Whichever way a man turns his face early in the morning, from the end of August till that of October—the wind seems to be blowing direct from that quarter. Feeling the rain beating against your back, you wonder what the devil it can have to do, to beat also against your face. Then, what is the rain of autumn in this country—Scotland? Is it rain, or mist, or sleet, or hail, or snow, or what, in the name of all that is most abhorrent to a lunged animal, is it? You trust to a great coat—Scotch plaid—umbrella—clogs, &c. &c. &c.; but what use would they be to you if you were plopped into the boiler of a steam engine? Just so in a morning of Autumn. You go out to look at the reapers: Why the whole corn for twenty miles round is laid flat—ten million runlets are intersecting the country much farther than fifty eyes can reach—the roads are rivers—the meadows lakes—the moors seas—nature is drenched, and on your return home, if indeed you ever return, (for the chance is that you will be drowned at least a dozen times before that,) you are traced up to your bedroom by a stream of mud and gravel, which takes the housemaid an hour to mop up, and when, fold after fold of cold, clammy, sweaty plaids, benjamins, coats, waistcoats, flannels, shirts, breeches, drawers, worsteds, gaiters, clogs, shoes, &c. have been peeled off your saturated body and limbs, and are laid in one misty heap upon an unfortunate chair, there, sir, you are standing in the middle of the floor, in *puris naturalibus* or, as Dr. Scott would say, in *statu quo*, a memorable and illustrious example, of the glory and gain of early rising.

It is Winter—six o'clock—You are up—You say so, and as I have never had any reason to doubt your veracity, I believe you. By what instinct, or by what power resembling instinct, acquired by long, painful, and almost despairing practice, you have come at last to be able to find the basin to wash your hands, must for ever remain a mystery. Then how the hand must circle round and round the inner region of the washhand stand, before, in a blessed moment, it comes in contact with a lump of brown soap! But there are other vessels of china, or procelain, more difficult to find then the basin; for as the field is larger, so is the search more tedious. Inhuman man! many a bump do the bed-posts endure from thy merciless and unrelenting head! Loud is the crash of clothes-screen, dressing table, mirror, chairs, stools, and articles of bed-room furniture, seemingly

placed for no other purpose than to be overturned. If there is a cat in the room, that cat is the climax of comfort. Hissing and snuffing, it claws your naked legs, and while stooping down to feel if she has fetched blood, smack goes your head through the window, which you have been believing quite on the other side of the room; for geography is gone—the points of the compass are as hidden as at the North Pole—and on madly rushing at a venture, out of a glimmer supposed to be the door, you go like a battering-ram against a great vulgar white-painted clothes-chest, and fall down exhausted on the uncarpeted and sliddery floor. Now, thou Matutine Rose of Christmas, tell me if there be any exaggeration here? But you find the door—so much the worse, for there is a passage leading to a stair, and head over heels you go, till you collect your senses, and your limbs on the bear skin in the lobby. You are a philosopher, I presume, so you enter your stud -- and a brown study it is, with a vengeance. But you are rather weak than wicked, so you have not ordered poor Grizzy to quit her chaff, and kindle your fire. She is snoring undisturbed below. Where is the tinder-box? You think you recollect the precise spot where you placed it at ten o'clock the night before, for, being an early riser up, you are also an early lyer down. You clap your blundering fist upon the ink-stand, and you hear it spurting over all your beautiful and invaluable manuscripts---and perhaps over the title page of some superb book of prints, which Mr. Blackwood, or Mr. Miller, or Mr. Constable, has lent you to look at, and to return uncrached. The tinder-box is found, and the fire is kindled—that is to say, it deludes you with a faithless smile; and after puffing and blowing till the breath is nearly out of your body, you heave a pensive sigh for the bellows. You find them on a nail, but the leather is burst, and spout broken, and nothing is emitted but a short asthmatic puff beneath which the last faint spark lingeringly expires—and like Moses when the candle went out, you find yourself once more in the dark. After an hour's execration, you have made good your point, and with hands all covered with tallow, (for depend upon it, you have broken and smashed the candle, and had sore to do to prop it up with paper in a socket too full of ancient grease,) sit down to peruse or to indite some immortal work, an oration of Cicero or Demosthenes, or an article for Ebony. Where are the snuffers? up stairs in your bed-room. You snuff the long wick with your fingers, and a dreary streak of black immediately is drawn from top to bottom of the page of the beautiful Oxford edition of Cicero. You see the words, and stride along the cold dining room in the sulks. Your object has been to improve your mind—your moral and intellectual nature—and along with the rest, no doubt, your temper. You therefore bite your lip, and shake your foot, and knit your brows, and feel yourself to be a most amiable, rational, and intelligent young gentleman. In the midst of these morning studies, from which the present and all future ages will derive so much benefit, the male and female servants begin to bestir themselves, and a vigorous knocking is heard in the kitchen of a poker brandished by a virago against the great, dull, keeping-coal in the grate. Doors begin to bang, and there is heard a clattering of pewter. Then comes the gritty sound of sand, as the stairs and lobby are getting made decent; and, not to be tedious, all the undefinable stir, bustle, uproar, and smash of a general clearance. Your door is opened every half minute, and formidable faces thrust in, half in curiosity, and half in sheer impertinence, by valets, butlers, grooms, cooks, and scullions, each shutting the door with his or her own peculiar bang; while whisperings, and titterings, and horse laughter, and loud guffaws, are testifying the opinion formed by these amiable domestics, of the conformation of the upper story of the early riser. On rushing into the breakfast parlour, the butt end of a mop or broom is thrust into your mouth, as, heedless of mortal man, the mutched mawsey is what she calls dusting the room; and, stagger where you will, you come upon something surly; for a man who leaves his bed at six of a winter morning is justly reckoned a suspicious character, and though to be no better, than he should be. But, as Mr. Hogg says, I will pursue the parallel no farther.

I have so dilated and descanted on the first head of my discourse, that I must be brief on the other two, namely, the connection between early rising and the various professions, and between the same judicious habit, and the peculiar character of individuals.

Reader, are you a Scotch advocate? You say you are. Well, are you such a confounded ninny as to leave a good warm bed at four in the morning, to study a case on which you will make a much better speech if you never study it at all, and for which you have already received L. 2, 2s. Do you think Jeffrey hops out of bed at that hour? No, no, catch him doing that. Unless, therefore, you have more than a fourth part of his business, (for, without knowing you I predict that you have no more than a fourth part of his talents,) lie in bed till half-past eight. If you are not in the Parliament House till ten, nobody will miss you. Reader are you a clergyman?—A man who has only to preach an old sermon of his old father, need not, surely, feel himself called upon by the stern voice of duty, to put on his small clothes before eight in summer, and nine in winter. Reader, are you a half-pay officer?—Then sleep till eleven; for well thumbed is your copy of the Army List, and you need not be always studying. Reader, are you an Editor?—Then doze till dinner; for the devils will be let loose upon thee in the evening and thou must then correct all thy slips.

But I am getting stupid—somewhat sleepy; for, notwithstanding this philippic against early rising, I was up this morning before ten o'clock; so I must conclude. One argument in favour of early rising, I must, however, notice. We are told we ought to lie down with the sun, and rise with that luminary. Why? is it not an extremely hard case to be obliged to go to bed whenever the sun chuses to do so? What have I to do with the sun—when he goes down, or when he rises up? When the sun sets at a reasonable hour, as he does during a short period in the middle of summer, I have no objection to set likewise, soon after; and in like manner, when he takes a rational nap, as in the middle of winter, I, don't care if now and then I rise along with him. But I will not admit the general principle; we move in different spheres. But if the sun never fairly sets at all for six months, which they say he does not very far north, are honest people on that account to sit up all that time for him? That will never do.

Finally, it is taken for granted by early risers, that early rising is a virtuous habit, and that they are all a most meritorious and prosperous set of people. I object to both clauses of the bill. Inquire into his motives for early rising, and it is perhaps to get an appetite to breakfast. Is he not satisfied with three penny-rolls and a pound of ham to breakfast, but he must walk down to the Pier-head a-Lith to increase his voracity? Where is the virtue of gobbling up three turkey's eggs, and demolishing a quartern loaf, before his Majesty's liege are awake? But I am speaking of your rosy fellows. Mark your pale, thin early riser. He is your prudent calculating, selfish money-scrivener. It is not for nothing he rises. It is shocking to think of the hypocrite saying his prayers so early in the morning, before those are awake whom he intends to cheat and swindle before he goes to bed.

I hope that I have sufficiently exposed the folly or wickedness of early rising.

I perceive that all the letters that appear in your Magazine are numbered as if they belonged to a series,—I., II., III., and so forth. If you chuse, you may number mine, "On Early Rising. No I." If I continue the series, my future communications shall all be written in bed in the forenoon, and will not fail of being excellent.

Your, sincerely,
SERO-ED SERIO.

[*Blackw. Edinb. Magazine.*

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.

A new play, in three acts, entitled, "The Law of Java," from the pen of Mr. Colman, was represented for the first time, at this Theatre, last night. The *dramatis personæ* is as follows:

The Emperor of Java - - - - -	Mr. Abbott
Agib (Captain of the Imperial Prison)	Mr. Duruset
Grumbick (under Jailor) - - - -	Mr. Atkins
Ba-pa, Cojo (Black Eunuchs of the Emperor's Haram)	Mr. Isaacs, Mr. Barnes
Parnava (a Native of Macassar) - -	Mr. Young
Orzinga (a Mahometan Priest) - -	Mr. Yates
Major Van Glozen (a Commander of troops in the service of the Dutch East India Company) - - - - - - - -	Mr. Fawcett
Hans Gayvelt (Van Glozen's nephew, and a Cadet) - - - - - - - -	Mr. Jones
Snickersnee (a Serjt. in the Dutch service)	Mr. Comer
Pengoose (English servant to Hans Gayvelt)	Mr. Liston
Zaide, Nourjahee (Females of the Emperors's Haram),	Miss Tree, Miss Stephens.

The play takes its title, and the principal incidents are connected with the supposed existence of the poison tree of Java; the baneful effects of which were said to be such, that the air for a considerable distance around it became so infected, as not only to destroy all vegetation, except its own, but even the lives of human beings and animals by whom it might be accidentally approached. The poison of this tree is reported to have been used by the despotic emperors of Java, on the first possession of the island by the Dutch, to poison the arrows of their soldiers; but as no person could be got voluntarily to undertake the task of procuring it, a law was passed, by which criminals condemned to death were employed for that purpose; with the condition, that if they returned in safety their lives should be saved. Few returned from this hazardous expedition and hence such a mission was generally considered as a certain passport to the realms of futurity. Upon this fable the author has founded his plot, of which the following is an outline:—Pirates descend upon the coast of Macassar, an island in the Indian Seas, attack the unsuspecting inha-

bitants, and carry off Zaide, the wife of Parbaya one of the natives, after having first killed her infant son. They bear their fair captive to the court of the Emperor of Java, to whose harem she is consigned, and to whose passionate entreaties she is constantly exposed. Her husband ascertains the place of her confinement, gains the window of her apartment, and is detected on his return. He is brought before the Emperor, and is condemned to death, but, as the only means of escape, is permitted to go in search of the poison of the Upas tree. The Native Princes being under the protection of the soldiers of the Dutch East India Company, Parbaya is entrusted to the care of Hans Gayvelt, nephew of the Dutch Commandant, whose humanity induces him to compassionate the situation of his prisoner, and as much as possible to alleviate his distresses. Thus, through his means, aided by Noujordhee, who had been one of the companions of Zaide, in the Harem, that lady who, on the detection of her husband, had been sent to prison, is enabled to obtain an interview with Parbaya, previous to his departure on his fatal journey. Previous to this interview, Parbaya has ascertained that even if he shall return successful, the poison of the Upas is to be given to his wife. He, therefore, resolves to die, rather than be instrumental to her destruction. He at length sets out, and having reached the borders of the pestilental districts, he is left to the care of Orzinga, a Mahometan priest, to prepare him for his fate. This priest he discovers to be his own father, whose wife had been betrayed by a false friend; who subsequently left her to perish by the hands of the enemy. Orzinga persuades him to live, and his arguments are strengthened by the arrival of Hans Gayvelt, who announces that, after his departure, the Emperor had made overtures to Zaide, which she had rejected, and was in consequence consigned to death. At this crisis a criminal, who had the previous day gone forward in search of the Upas poison, returns towards the residence of the priests, with the object of his pursuit in his possession.—He had, however, been himself too deeply affected by the consequences of his journey to survive, and falling dead as he advances, places in the possession of Parbaya the means of securing his life. He instantly returns to the Court of the Emperor, which he reaches at the moment appointed for his wife's execution, which his arrival interrupts. His father accompanies him, and being acquainted with the laws of the empire, points out one by which the criminal who returns safely with the poison of the Upas tree, is not only entitled to protection for himself, but is also entitled to ask any favour within the power of the Emperor to grant. Parbaya of course claims the pardon of his wife, and is made happy. Such is a faint sketch of the materials on which the play is founded; but it is throughout distinguished by the most interesting situations, which keep the attention constantly alive, and excite the sympathies of the audience. The dialogue is humourous and chaste, and the declamatory parts eloquent and powerful. The parts of Messrs. Fawcett, and Liston, are peculiarly suited to their respective powers. Liston, especially, as an humble English tourist, in the Dutch service, was irresistibly comic. Mr. Young, as Parbaya, had also an opportunity of displaying those talents for which he is so eminently distinguished. To Miss Stephens and Miss Tree the author was much indebted. We have only room to add, that the play was pre-eminently sucessful, and was announced for repetition on Monday amidst thunders of applause and loud shouts of "bravo!".

The music, by Mr. Bishop, was pretty; but in some parts tedious. The scenery was as usual at this house, admirable.—The house was crowded in every part.

DUET —Miss STEPHENS and Miss TREE.

Was it the Nightingale's note of love,
Or was it the zephyr on roses playing,
That lured her so late to the musky grove,
Or was it that Selim there was staying?
'T was her troth to plight,
Ere he march'd to fight;
And this was Abra's plaintive lay.—
"My heart is heavy! Well-a-day!"

While they were uttering vows of truth,
While they were wishing they ne'er cou'd sever,
A Tiger leapt on the luckless youth,
And Selim was torn away for ever!
Oh! her reason is gone;
But, when night comes on,
Still Abra sings her plaintive lay,
"My heart is heavy! Well-a-day!"

SONG.—Miss STEPHENS.

Low in the Vale, where a streamlet ran,
And under a tree reclined,
A Pilgrim measured the Wit of Man,
By thinking on womankind.
Oh! a Woman has killing eyes, he cried,
And a soft bewitching smile;
With a thousand, thousand, charms beside,
Our senses to beguile.

Mark every glance that confirms her sway,
Note, too, each dimple's power;
Look on her lips how the young Loves play,
Like bees on the honied flower;
Gaze on her bosom of sweets, and take
This truth for a constant rule,—
Enchanting Woman can always make
The wisest of men a fool.

GLEE.—DUTCH SOLDIERS.

Mynheer Vandunck, though he never was drunk,
Sipp'd Brandy and Water, gaily;
And he quench'd his thirst with two quarts of the first,
To a pint of the latter daily;
Singing, "Oh, that a Dutchman's draught could be
As deep as the rolling Zuyder-Zee!"

Water well mingled with spirit, good store,
No Hollander dreams of scorning;
But, of water alone, he drinks no more
Than a rose supplies,
When a dew-drop lies
On its bloom, in a summer morning;
For a Dutchman's draught should potent be,
Though deep as the rolling Zuyder-Zee

SONGS.—MR. LISTON.

1.—When a Tourist describes her, each Female expects
That some charm he'll extract from her downright defects:
In her Squint, a soft languish can, sure be discern'd,
And her leg, though of wood, may be mighty-well turn'd.

2.—Should her Visage exhibit too much of the Rose.
Praise the bloom in her cheek, and stop short at her nose;
And, if Ladies have Noses like Aces of Clubs,
Call them arch-looking Angels—but don't talk of snubs.

3.—Of a Charmer, whose teeth Absentees we may style,
Say, how sweetly she purses her lips in a smile!
And, when her red locks into ringlets she twirls,
Not a word of her Carrots—but cry up her Curls.

4.—In your Book, let the virtuous Fair of each Nation,
Be printed with Notes of deserved admiration;
While they, whose *faux pas* furnish Scandal with *data*,
Need only be mention'd among the Errata.

SONG.—Miss TREE.

Dungeons and Death would lose their woes,
If Love and Friendship were unknown;
But when, immured, we think on those,
Who, for our fate, in anguish man,
Then flow the tears that sald, and bring
To chains their weigh,—to Death his sting:
While Captives, friendless and forlorn,
May laugh calamity to scorn.

SONG.—Miss TREE.

Tyrant! I come!—
Freely with life I part
'Tis comfort, now to die;
Haply, my wedded love
Ere now, alas! is dead;
To blissful realms above,
My slaughter'd babe hath fled.

Those to my bosom dear
No more on earth I see;
Their Spirits, hovering near,
Look down, and wait for me,
With life, then, let me part;
'Tis comfort, now, to die;
And, soon my breaking heart
Will heave its latest sigh.

[*The Observer*,—*May* 12.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—FRIDAY.

[Sitting after Easter Term Westminster, before Lord Chief Justice Dallas.]

SEDUCTION.

MRS. MARY WING V. AUGUSTUS PAUL JENKINS.

This case presented one of the most affecting instances of the consequences resulting from the base arts of a seducer, that has ever been witnessed in a Court of Justice, and excited throughout its progress the sympathies and indignation of a very numerous body of auditors.

The pleadings were opened by Mr. Stork, and Mr. Serjeant Lens, in a plain, manly, unaffected, powerful address, stated the circumstances to the jury.

The plaintiff, he said, came into that Court for the purpose of seeking just retribution for one of the most painful injuries it was possible for a parent to sustain—namely, for the base seduction of her daughter, whereby her feelings had been deeply wounded—her family irretrievably disgraced—and herself exposed, in a pecuniary point of view, to serious inconvenience. Mrs. Wing was a widow woman, and lived with her three children, two daughters and a son. The youngest of her daughters, Susannah Sophia, was not now more than eighteen years of age, and at the time when the circumstance which was the particular subject of this action took place, she was but sixteen. With regard to the defendant, his conduct seemed to have been attented with every aggravation which could belong to such a case. He had arrived at that time of life, when his passions ought to have been under proper regulation, for he was thirty years of age; but independent of this, introduction to the plaintiff had taken place under circumstances which ought to have rendered the members or her family peculiarly sacred. He had come to her house, in fact, as a medical man, and the object of his infamous arts had, from indisposition, been placed under his professional care. Taking advantage of the opportunities which the confidence thus reposed in his character naturally induced, he at length succeeded in effecting his vile purpose; and having gratified his illicit passion, he now left his hopeless patient prematurely to sink into an early grave, borne down by the anguish of a mind incapable of sustaining the shock of disappointment in love, and but too sensibly alive to the dishonour which she had heaped upon herself and her connexions. In order that a correct view of this subject might be had, it was necessary that he should enter more minutely into detail. The plaintiff, he ought to state, when she first became acquainted with the defendant kept a small public-house in the village of Melbourn, in Cambridgeshire; and she was here assisted by her son and two daughters. Shortly afterwards she found it necessary to remove with her eldest daughter to

ed on the singular circumstance of its being tried in London, in preference to the assizes at Cambridge, where all the parties were so well known. He should, however, put the character of the young woman beyond all doubt, by calling witnesses who would distinctly prove, that from an early age, notwithstanding her own solemn declaration to the contrary, her habits had been of the most profligate description; and that with three of these witnesses she had, at her own solicitation, had criminal intercourse. It would be the painful task of the jury to decide on these conflicting statements, and to pronounce either the one side or the other guilty of perjury. He was sure, however, they would not shrink from their duty; and if they thought the witnesses he should call deserving of credit, they must come to the conclusion, if they thought the plaintiff entitled to damages at all, that the smallest sum they could mention would meet the justice of the case.

Thomas Hawkes was then called. He appeared to be a labouring man; and stated that between four and five years ago, on a Sunday evening, he had occasion to go to the plaintiff's house to meet a friend. He tried the outer door and found it fastened. He rattled it, but it was not opened. He then went round to the window, and on looking through saw Susannah Wing sitting on the knee of John Course, with her arms round his neck, and his hands in a most indelicate situation.—In cross-examination, he said the window was open to the road, and any person passing might look in. If was after he had shook and pulled the door that he saw what he described, He went away, as he did not like to inturrupt them.

The evidence of this man was given in the most flippant and indecorous manner.

John Course spoke to his having had repeated intercourse with the plaintiff's daughter, and always by her solicitation. She was then about fourteen.

Wm. Course, the brother to the last witness, said that he had been granted a similar favour on one occasion. He went away from the village shortly afterwards, and was absent for three years. On being asked, in cross-examination, where he had been for the three years he was absent, he said it was not a fair question, and declined answering it.

Wm. Codrington, rather an elderly man, also spoke of the young woman having taken improper liberties with him, too often. He did not mind her age.

All these witnesses gave their testimony with a degree of unblushing effrontery which excited general disgust.

Mr. Serjeant Lens then addressed the Jury in reply. He denied that it was at all necessary for him to have called the brother of the unfortunate young woman, who had that day been presented to them under such heart-rending circumstances. There was no evidence which he could give which had not been already before them. It was clear, too, that he had given no communication of the discovery which he had made to his mother, and this by the express desire of the defendant. Nor, indeed, did it seem necessary that he should wound her feelings, when he was persuaded that the defendant meant to make an honourable reparation for his conduct by marrying his sister. There was no pretence, in fact, that the plaintiff knew any thing of the circumstance till the pregnancy of her daughter rendered disguise no longer possible. With regard to the delay which had taken place in not trying this cause at the Assizes, this was sufficiently explained by the correspondence which had taken place with the defendant; from which, to the last, it was evident that a hope was entertained that he would in the end fulfil his solemn promise of marriage. It was not till hope on this subject was extinct that the action was brought; and the situation of the plaintiff's live, and on whose evidence the chance of compensation for the injury sustained could alone depend, plainly evinced the inexpediency of delaying the trial beyond the present period. With regard to the attacks which had been made on the moral character of the plaintiff's daughter, these were as wicked as they were unfounded; and the strongest proof that they never had had any weight with the defendant was, that he had never urged them, in all his correspondence, as an excuse for his perfidy. Had he believed them, no doubt they would have been the first, as they were the most powerful, reasons which he could put forth in his own justification. The Jury, however, had heard the testimony which the witnesses called by his learned friend had given; they had seen the wicked speed and levity with which they had told their story, and contrasting that with the solemn and manifestly sincere manner in which the young woman whom they had been called to contradict, tottering as she was on the verge of the grave, had denied the truth of their insinuations, they would form their own judgment, and come to that conclusion which their own consciences might fairly and honourably dictate.

The Lord Chief Justice, in summing up the case to the Jury. observed, that this was an action brought by a mother against the defendant for the seduction of her daughter; and a more serious charge, under some circumstances, could scarce become the subject of a civil suit. But all these cases were different in their circumstances, and must be judged of precisely according to those circumstances. Now in this case two questions had been made: the first being whether the plaintiff was entitled to any verdict at all? and the next, if so, what damages ought to be given? It was fairly said, that if a mother was consenting to the injury which her daughter had sustained, and thereby gave permission to that by which she was deprived of her services, of course she could not maintain an action. But it seemed to him that it would be going a great way upon the evidence before them, to endeavour to prove any consent whatever on the part of the mother. So far from that, all the circumstances in the case were most industriously concealed from her, and without stopping to inquire whether the brother did rightly in endeavouring to avoid wounding the feelings of his mother, still, in point of fact, all this took place in the absence of the mother, & was most cautiously concealed from her; therefore there was no pretence nor semblance of a pretence, to increase the wrongs which the unfortunate woman had received, by endeavouring to represent her as consenting to the shame of her own daughter. As the case stood then, the plaintiff was entitled to some damages. What those would be, must depend upon the circumstances of the case. The situation of the plaintiff was this: she was left a widow, with a son and two daughters, carrying on the business which her husband continued up to the time of his death; and being thus left, endeavouring to provide for their mutual support. During this state of things that fact took place which was the subject of the finding of the present action. Now then let them see what was the situation of the defendant. He was a medical man—a man in cases of this sort, in his estimation, differing with respect to the class to which he belonged from every other man; one to whom the door of the chamber of sickness must be thrown open on all occasions, who must be trusted to the bed-side of the suffering patient—where he ought to appear as a ministering angel to her wants and infirmities in affliction. The door of the room could not be shut against such a man;—no person, generally speaking, could follow him into the apartment in which he was to hear the complaint which might be whispered in his ear; and therefore a man of this description violated, if he should betray the confidence reposed in him, most scandalously the first duties which he owed to society; and they would abandon their duty to their wives and to their children, if they did not visit with the utmost possible severity the breach of so sacred a trust. Having this stated the situation of the parties, let them next see what was the substance of the case. At the time when this young person was lying sick in defendant was called in as a medical man to attend her family, and was permitted to enter her apartment. The story told and proved was, that he took *that opportunity to have criminal connexion with her; and in the course of time, to her disgrace, she brought forth a living child. Now, if the case stopped here*, what injury could be of a worse description? To this what answer was given? They had observed the conduct of this young woman in the course of her examination. They saw the state in which she stood forward that day; they saw the degree of exactness with which she gave her testimony—apparently, at the time, almost sinking into the grave. A question was put to her which, under the circumstances, she ought not to have answered, but to which she had given her answer before he could interpose—"whether, or not, she had not had criminal connection with other men?" Upon her oath, and, without hesitation, she solemnly assured them that she never had been connected with any other man whatever, nor had she suffered any indecent liberties to be taken with her. But they should not forget that this young girl had been brought up in a public-house, and that she was occasionally in the habit of attending in the bar. What liberties did or did not take place with such persons, to men of the world, he need not say; but if they were to look back to all the little follies which might have been committed in the age of unthinking youth—if they were to rake up all the thoughtless acts of young persons, however situated, he was afraid they would bring into disgrace a great number of characters who were now passing respectably through the world. But without examining, very minutely, all these acts, or whether those men who stood forward that day, had had criminal connexion with this young woman or not—and whether they had or not the jury would judge—they were the last persons in the world, unless dragged, without the power of resistance, into a court of justice, that ought to betray the weakness of her who had submitted to their will. It was for the jury, however, to judge from the manner in which those men had given their evidence—standing, as they did, like pillars, unmoved and unabashed by the disgraceful confessions which they were making, and pressing forward with 'wicked speed,' as had been truly said, to tell all they knew or pretended to know, without a question asked—whether as contrasted with the solemn oath of the young woman herself, they were to be believed in asserting that she had been prematurely wicked? Whether their evidence were true or not however, the defendant knew nothing of this at the time when he, as a medical man, was called in to attend a sick female; and on that bed of sickness worked upon her feeble nature, and violated the sacred confidence which had been reposed in him. He knew nothing of what had happened four years ago; and they had heard nothing to impeach the character or conduct of his unhappy victim for the last two years—& then, what was that to the mother even if the daughter suffered his advances? There was no pretence that it had ever been revealed to her. Then what a dreadful aggravation of the wrong did they find that day. They found this medical man, who had been undoubtedly criminally connected with the child of the mother, by whom this action was brought, bringing forward all those stories, all those little circumstances of early life, for the purpose of blackening the character of this unhappy girl, with a view of extenuating his own baseness and saving his own purse. He called upon them to think what must be the feelings of the plaintiff as a mother, to have her child thus traduced. If these tales were untrue, and the jury would judge of that fact, the aggravation of his conduct scarcely admitted of parallel. The damages which they might award, however considerable, could scarcely compensate for the injury which had been done. At the same time, it was for the jury to judge of the whole of this case, and to estimate the amount of damages judiciously and dispassionately, and not to give such a verdict as might altogether ruin the defendant. Upon the whole, he had stated what had occurred to him, & it was for them to say whether any and what verdict would best satisfy the ends of justice.

The jury, after a few minutes consultation, found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, One Hundred and Fifty Pounds—Costs, forty shillings.

The witnesses who were called for the defendant, on quitting the Court, were hissed by the spectators. The unfortunate girl, who had evidently been extremely beautiful, reposed in a room adjoining the Court during the trial.

The Observer, May 27.

Poetry.

IMPROMPTU.

[*On hearing, in course of Mr. Hume's speech, that if we should go to War to-morrow, we had a twenty-year's Stock of Gunpowder on hand.*]

Billy Cobbett declares, we are not in condition
For war; but 'tis false.—see our grand ammunition.
Oh! provident *Croker*!—oh! thrice happy land!
With a twenty-years' stock of gunpowder on hand!
The Navy Board nobly their duty have done,
'Tis ours to complete the great work they've begun;
Nor let the whole weight fall to ministers' lot,
They'll find us with powder, our share is THE SHOT. *

☞

* "So *comes the reck'ning*, when the banquet's o'er;—
The dreadful reck'ning—and men smile no more."

LORD LONDONDERRY TO FARMER JOHN

On reading the late ministerial doctrine, that taxes did not injure the country, nor would relieve it if removed; the impious application of "Providence" as the origin of the evils of misrule; the *grave* assertion of Lord L. that the fructifying "*principles of resurrection*" would restore the happiness and comfort of all; and that the farmer was in a state of "*repose*:"

"Have patience, John, and show your sense
All is the work of Providence:
You have "*repose*"—why this dejection?
Since '*principles of* RESURRECTION'
Shall ye bring wealth and plenty to your lodgment."
Quoth John, "I see I'm *Londonderried*,
In deep '*repose*' neath taxes buried;
And none to save from such a grave,
Unless *arise** precede THE DAY OF JUDGMENT!"
"Buried 'neath taxes!" cries the minister,
"Then John my purpose is not sinister;
When, as my heart all generous waxes,
To let you up, I RAISE THE TAXES."

* The bard is here rather equivocal; as we can' hardly divine whether he means *a rise* in the price of corn, a *resurrection*, or an *insurrection*.

THE EPIDEMIC.

Tho' *Debt* may base Corruption nourish,
And NATIONS *thus* be said to *flourish*,
Yet *Debt*'s disease—as it advances,
Disordering much a *man's* finances.
To make it clear—just look at DICK,
So vastly fond of running *tick*;—
A pleasant thing!—What vices an't?
But very apt to cause *complaint*.
He *ticks* away beyond all reason
Till Christmast time—a *bil*-ious season;—
No friend to bail—bills ever due—
It then becomes "TIC *douloureux*!"

RECIPE

We often hear of this disease—
The term was ne'er before defin'd—
'Tis cur'd like other ills—by *fees*,
And lying up *three months*—CONFIN'D.

Varieties.

"——————So we'll live,
"And pray, and sing, and tell old tales, and laugh
"At gilded butterflies, and hear poor rogues
"Talk of Court News; and we'll talk with them too;
"Who loses and who wins; who's in, who's out,
"And take upon us the mystery of things
"As if we were God's Spies."——SHAKSPEARE

NATURAL BIAS.

The Colossus of English literature being once in company where the merits of several professions were discussed, he was asked his opinion. Doctor Johnson replied, "Scorn to put your behaviour under the dominion of canters. Never think it clever to call physic a mean study, or ask a baby of seven years old, which way his genius leads him, when we all know that a boy of seven years of age has no genius for any thing except a peg-top and an apple pie; but fix on some business where much *money* many be got, and little *virtue* required; and do not live as Roger Ascham says the wits do; men know not how, and at last die obscurely; men mark not where."

Themistocles being asked how he would marry his daughters; whether to one of small fortune, but honest; or to one that was rich, but of an ill reputation; made answer, "I would rather have a man without an estate, than have an estate without a man."

There is at present a clergyman residing in Lincolnshire, whose servant was lately executed for robbing him. The man was born in the clergyman's house, was christened by him, hung for robbing him, and conveyed back to the village and buried by him.

(A ludicrous instance of obtaining seperation between a man and his wife)

Nagpore.—A Private at this Station being continually sent to solitary confinement for drunkenness, and his Wife having subjected herself to similar punishment on account of delinquency for the same crime, an Officer enquired of him the cause of such unmilitary conduct. Why, if your honor must know, reiterated the Private gravely, my wife and I can never agree, in consequence of this we consented never to live together, and as we could not Divorce by Law, it was settled that I should get drunk one week and kick up a row, by which means I should get sent to the Conjee House, and so, your honor, when my time was up, why then she was to do the same, by these means we never live together, and are parted by mutual consent, without the expence of Lawyers and Parchments.

FROM A LATE GEORGIA PAPER.

Fair Notice.—All persons *are not only requested but absolutely forbid trusting me on any account whatever*, as I will pay no debts of my own contracting after this date. J. H.

Sevannah, Sept. 3.

A woman at South Tawton has lately been delivered or two children, one a *black* boy, since dead, and the other a *White* girl.

DOCTER PRADEER'S INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR THE GOUT.

Balm of Mecca - - - -	2 drachms,
Red bark - - - - - - -	one ounce,
Saffron - - - - - - - -	half an ounce,
Sarsaparrilla - - - - - -	one ounce,
Sage - - - - - - - - -	one ounce,
Rectified spirits of wine	three pounds.

Dissolve, separately, the balm of mecca in one third of spirits of wine; macerate the rest of the substances in the remaining spirits, for 48 hours; filter and mix the two liquors.—The tincture obtained, must be mixed with twice or thrice the quantity of lime water; the bottle must be well shaken, in order to mix the precipitate settled at the bottom by standing.

To employ the remedy, prepare a poultice of linceed meal of good consistency, and spread very hot of the thickness of a finger, on a napkin, so as to completely cover the part affected, if for both legs from the knees downwards, it will require about three quarts of linseed meal, over this; as evenly as possible, pour about two ounces of the prepared liquor, and wrap the poultice round as hot as it can be borne, covering all with flannel bandages, to keep the heat, remove the Poultice every twenty four hours.

A certain sage of the law, whose celebrity did not arise from his tempering judgment with mercy, on leaving the town where he had left eleven out of twelve prisoners for execution, was delayed by a young coach horse, which he was about to purchase, dropping down dead in the harness "Strange accident, indeed!" excliamed the Judge, pettishly, "Not at all, my Lord," replied the coachman, sulkily; "I thought how it would be with the poor beast, when I was told as how your Lordship had taken him upon *trial*."

How to break a stick resting upon two slender glasses filled with water, without breaking the glasses, or disturbing the water.

Place two wine-glasses, filled with water, on a level floor, or flag, and let them be from fifteen to twenty inches asunder. Then take a straight stick, or piece of deal wood, of a quarter or half an inch in thickness, and let one of its ends rest upon the edge of one glass, and the other extremity upon the edge of the other glass. If the stick be then struck so smartly with a poker, as to break it, neither of the glasses will be damaged, nor will any of the water be spilled. We have recommended a slender stick because it is the least likely to endanger the glasses; but the thickness is immaterial, if the blow be of sufficient force to break the stick, as it will, otherwise, fracture the glasses. Some of our readers may not thank us for reviving this trick, which is as old as the days of Rabelais, as the experiment may coast them something; but we can assure them, there is very little risk, if the glasses have level bottoms, be placed upon a level floor, and the stroke be sufficient to break the stick. The glasses used should not be of the tumbler shape.

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APPENDIX.

TO THE

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 9TH 1822.

THIRTY-FIRST

Madras Government Lottery

SECOND CLASS.

No. 312 a Prize of 30,000 Rupees.
No. 1759 a Prize of 10,000 Rupees.
Nos. 280 651 Prizes of 5,000 Rupees each
Nos. 3145 4514 Prizes of 2,000 Rupees each
Nos. 418 497 537 1183 1837 2434 2822 2885 3289 4398 Prizes of 1,000 Rupees each.
Nos. 779 961 1845 2521 2547 2591 3588 4091 4184 4768 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.
Nos. 184 250 269 389 504 531 626 797 927 1218 1235 1265 1480 1707 1834 1924 1950 2214 2468 2764 3337 3411 3650 3747 4137 4159 4174 4175 4338 4843 Prizes of 200 Rupees each.
Nos. 264 327 414 698 950 960 1131 1174 1249 1260 1294 1315 1413 1423 1624 1727 1861 1895 2096 2123 2661 2785 2879 3253 3477 3848 3966 4001 4077 4150 4188 4287 4298 4363 4724 4757 4811 4858 4879 4970 Prizes of 100 Rupees each.

Prizes of 80 Rupees each.

2	4	23	28	40	43	45
71	75	110	112	118	123	143
163	177	217	248	268	315	325
328	332	342	343	344	357	362
363	380	422	428	460	466	476
501	508	516	547	561	563	570
579	580	594	607	614	641	643
653	667	674	676	687	725	727
732	734	749	766	785	787	791
794	807	828	834	845	850	856
869	890	895	901	906	933	936
969	973	978	981	994	998	1006
1040	1071	1074	1075	1106	1110	1144
1157	1168	1177	1189	1194	1195	1200
1207	1217	1231	1244	1266	1268	1275
1277	1325	1351	1388	1432	1434	1435
1448	1449	1495	1535	1561	1572	1573
1580	1592	1603	1618	1632	1658	1668
1682	1687	1699	1716	1717	1719	1720
1733	1741	1760	1761	1771	1773	1788
1791	1818	1835	1884	1885	1887	1902
1904	1906	1909	1919	1922	1941	2015
2023	2051	2062	2085	2086	2091	2102
2150	2151	2152	2153	2165	2177	2201
2209	2222	2227	2257	2274	2282	2289
2301	2328	2334	2335	2337	2355	2358
2373	2392	2395	2404	2408	2430	2436
2450	2461	2471	2482	2484	2513	2526
2530	2556	2596	2599	2603	2608	2618
2623	2654	2656	2660	2662	2679	2720
2721	2727	2728	2730	2739	2745	2756
2763	2770	2782	2787	2804	2810	2814
2832	2834	2836	2851	2870	2882	2890
2899	2900	2909	2922	2927	2935	2956
2974	2982	2984	2985	2996	2997	3016
3053	3069	3072	3087	3094	3100	3146
3152	3159	3182	3185	3200	3213	3225
3239	3247	3270	3284	3305	3319	3368
3374	3416	3422	3453	3458	3460	3466
3487	3494	3498	3504	3510	3541	3545
3550	3557	3574	3577	3578	3589	3595
3610	3618	3619	3643	3664	3674	3676
3677	3689	3690	3698	3708	3709	3710

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